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LINGUAPHONE

GERMAN COURSE

EXPLANATORY NOTES

LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE

TO THE STUDENT

It has long been recognized, by both teachers and students, that no grammar manual, no matter how well arranged, is capable, by itself, of teaching a language. What is required is a course in which the student finds himself immersed, so to speak, in the speech of the people whose language he wishes to learn, hearing it as spoken by them amongst themselves in their everyday life. This is one of the outstanding merits of the method embodied in the Linguaphone Courses, for by listening to the Linguaphone records the student learns the language in the same way as he would learn it if he went to live in the country to which it belongs, that is, by hearing it spoken by natives of that country. The language is presented to him as the living entity that it is in reality.

Yet some aid in gaining a knowledge of the grammatical structure of the language is necessary for the attainment of a complete mastery of it within a reasonable time. Although a man who hears a foreign language spoken constantly will in course of time learn to speak it himself, he will do so much more quickly if he has a friend at hand to help him over the grammatical difficulties and idiomatic "snags" which he will inevitably encounter, and to explain intricacies for which he would be unable to find explanations unaided.

The recognition of this need has led the Linguaphone Institute to provide students of its German Course with just such a "guide, philosopher and friend," in the form of Explanatory Notes to that Course. These Notes deal in detail with the text of the Course; in them difficulties are cleared up as they arise; idioms are explained and further examples given. In fact, all the grammatical information necessary to the student at this stage of his work is provided.

At the first reading the student may ignore references to notes in later lessons, and to the Supplementary Notes, which, unless otherwise stated, always apply to those at the end of the particular lesson the student is dealing with. He will be able to understand the lesson without studying these further passages, but he will find them most useful when he wishes to enlarge his knowledge of the language. At the end of the book will be found an Appendix giving the forms of irregular verbs; this will be found invaluable for reference purposes.

The greatest possible care has been exercised in the preparation of this book, but in the event of errors being detected in it, we shall be grateful if they are pointed out to us. Any suggestions for improvement of the Notes will be welcomed and given careful consideration for future editions.

IMPORTANT

We would stress the advisability of not stopping in the middle of reading a note to try and understand the point at issue. Work as follows: read through the whole explanation to get a general idea of the sense, but don't worry if it is not quite clear to you at first. **GO ON TO THE EXAMPLES, AND, HAVING STUDIED THEM CAREFULLY, GO BACK AND READ THE EXPLANATION AGAIN.** You will usually find that the examples have made all the difference to your comprehension of the rule.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

acc.	accusative	insep.	inseparable
adj.	adjective	lit.	literally
adv.	adverb	masc.	masculine
art.	article	neut.	neuter
aux.	auxiliary	part.	participle
conj.	conjunction	pass.	passive
dat.	dative	perf.	perfect
def.	definite	pers.	person
fem.	feminine	pl.	plural
fig.	figuratively	prep.	preposition
fut.	future	pres.	present
gen.	genitive	pron.	pronoun
imp.	imperative	rel.	relative
imperf.	imperfect	sep.	separable
indef.	indefinite	sing.	singular
infin.	infinitive	subj.	subjunctive

INTRODUCTION

Parts I and II

TEN POINTS TO NOTE

1. There are four cases in German, namely:

Nominative, Accusative, Genitive and Dative.

The following English sentence will illustrate the use of these cases:
The man introduced his friend's son to the teacher.

Man is in the nominative case, being the subject of the verb *introduced*.

Friend's is in the genitive (or possessive) case.

Son is in the accusative case, being the direct object of the verb *introduced*.

Teacher is in the dative case, being the indirect object of the verb *introduced*.

Generally speaking a noun or pronoun which is the subject of a verb is in the nominative case and answers the question *Who?* or *What?* The direct object of the verb answers the question *Whom?* or *What?* and is in the accusative case.

The genitive case usually indicates possession and corresponds to the English "possessive" case answering the question *Whose?* or *Of what?*

The indirect object answers the question *To whom?* or *To what?* and is in the dative case, e.g.:

Who did the introducing? *The man* (nominative case).

Whose son did he introduce? *His friend's* (genitive case).

Whom did he introduce? *The son* (accusative case).

To whom did he introduce the son? *To the teacher* (dative case).

In addition to the above uses of the four cases, nouns in German are also affected by prepositions. Certain cases must be used with certain prepositions. As an example, the preposition **auf**, "on", is followed by the dative case in the sentence: **Das Grammophon steht auf dem Tisch.** These and other case usages will be pointed out as they occur in the lessons.

2. The most important feature of German is that it is an *inflected* language. This means that many words change their form to indicate their relation to one another, e.g. to indicate their case. To a certain extent this is true of English, though we are apt to overlook

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it. In our example in §1, for instance, we show that the noun *friend* is in the possessive case by adding 's to it.

Compare the two sentences: *I hit him* and *He hit me*. *I* and *me* clearly refer to the same person and are, respectively, nominative and accusative. We should not dream of saying "Me hit him" or "He hit I", which would be an incorrect usage of the case forms: *I* and *me*. In the same way, words change in German and the right form must be used in every case.

One of the main words which changes form is the DEFINITE ARTICLE ("the"). This varies according to the case, number (i.e. whether singular or plural) and gender (i.e. whether masculine, feminine or neuter) of the word it refers to. Before nouns in the nominative case, the definite article is:

DER for masculine nouns in the singular

DIE for feminine nouns in the singular

DAS for neuter nouns in the singular

DIE for *all* nouns in the plural

Examples:

Singular: **Der Tisch ist rund**, The table is round.

Die Schallplatte ist flach, The record is flat.

Das Grammophon ist groß, The gramophone is large.

Plural: **Die Tische sind rund**, The tables are round.

Die Schallplatten sind flach, The records are flat.

Die Grammophone sind groß, The gramophones are large.

The complete table of the various forms of the definite article (known as its *declension*) is given in the Supplementary Notes to Lesson 1 for reference purposes.

3. In the same way, the INDEFINITE ARTICLE ("a" or "an") undergoes a number of changes. Before nouns in the nominative case, the indefinite article is:

EIN for masculine and neuter nouns

EINE for feminine nouns

Examples:

Das ist ein Tisch,* This is a table.

Das ist eine Schallplatte,* This is a record.

Das ist ein Grammophon,* This is a gramophone.

The declension of the indefinite article is given in full in the Supplementary Notes to Lesson 1 for reference purposes.

4. As you will have seen from §§2 and 3, there are three GENDERS in German, as in English. You must realize, however, that they are

*Note that the verb "to be" never takes a direct object, i.e. the accusative case. The nouns **Tisch**, **Schallplatte** and **Grammophon** are in the nominative.

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not used in exactly the same way in both languages. In English, words denoting persons are either masculine or feminine, and those indicating things are neuter. While nouns denoting male and female persons are generally either masculine or feminine respectively in German too, things may be masculine, feminine or neuter. There is no definite rule for determining the gender of inanimate objects, and it is best to learn each new noun with the definite article in the nominative case. Do not, therefore, learn simply **Tisch, Schallplatte, Grammophon**, but **DER Tisch, DIE Schallplatte, DAS Grammophon**.

In English, we use the pronoun "it" to refer to all inanimate objects. In German, one must normally use the pronoun **er** for *masculine* nouns, **sie** for *feminine* nouns, **es** for *neuter* nouns*.

Examples:

Wo ist **der Tisch**? Where is *the table*?

Er steht in der Ecke, *It* stands in the corner.

Wo ist **die Schallplatte**? Where is *the record*?

Sie liegt auf dem Grammophon, *It's* lying on the gramophone.

Wo ist **das Grammophon**? Where is *the gramophone*?

Es steht auf dem Tisch, *It's* standing on the table.

5. In English, ADJECTIVES do not change very much, although we do use different forms for the demonstrative adjectives. Thus we say: *this chair, these chairs; that book, those books*, and it is, of course, necessary to use the correct form. We should not say "this books" or "these chair", etc. Adjectives change in German when they are used attributively, (i.e. when they are placed before the noun they qualify) by the addition of certain endings to their *predicative* form (i.e. the form used when the adjective is separated from its noun by a verb like **sein**, "to be", or **werden**, "to become").

Examples:

Predicative form: Der Mann ist **gut**, The man is good.

Attributive form: Ein **guter** Mann, A good man.

Der **gute** Mann, The good man.

Guter Kaffee, Good coffee.

The various declensions of adjectives are given in full in the Supplementary Notes to Lesson 3 for reference purposes.

Note that the predicative form of an adjective can be used as an adverb in German, e.g. **Wie geht es Ihnen? Danke, sehr gut**, "How are you? Very well, thank you".

6. As you may have observed from the nouns **Tisch, Schallplatte** and **Grammophon**, CAPITAL LETTERS are always used at the beginning

* If, however, "it" is the subject of the verb "to be" followed by a noun, then the neuter **es** or **das** is used, irrespective of gender. Compare: Ist dies auch ein Buch? "Is this a book too?" Nein, das ist kein Buch, **es** ist eine **Schallplatte**. "No, that isn't a book, it's a record".

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of nouns in German. The same applies in the polite form of address for "you" and "your". For example, **Sie**, "you", must be distinguished from **sie** (with a small s), which means "she" or "they"; **Ihre Stimme** meaning "your voice" must be distinguished from **ihre Stimme** meaning "her voice" or "their voice". On the other hand, German uses a small letter for "I", **ich**, unless it occurs at the beginning of a sentence, of course.

7. In English, the INFINITIVE of a verb is usually indicated by the particle "to", e.g. "to learn"; "to lie", and so on. In German the infinitive of the verb may usually be recognized by the ending **-en**, e.g. **lernen**, "to learn"; **liegen**, "to lie". The removal of the ending **-en** from the infinitive leaves what is known as the *verb stem*, e.g. **lern-**, **lieg-**.
8. In English, our VERBS do not change very much. In the present tense, for instance, there is usually only one change, e.g. I, you, we, they *learn*; he *learns*. In German, however, there is more than one change, as for example:

ich lerne,	I learn <i>or</i> I am learning
du lernst,*	you learn <i>or</i> you are learning
er, sie, es lernt,	he, she, it learns <i>or</i> is learning
wir lernen,	we learn <i>or</i> we are learning
ihr lernt,*	you learn <i>or</i> you are learning
Sie lernen,	you learn <i>or</i> you are learning
sie lernen,	they learn <i>or</i> they are learning

Disregarding the familiar form of address, the student will observe that the plural form of the verb is identical with the infinitive. With only one or two exceptions, this is always the case.

As you will see from the meanings given here, German has no form equivalent to the English progressive form. **Ich lerne** may mean either "I learn" or "I am learning"; **ich rauche**, "I smoke" or "I am smoking", etc., depending upon the context. The verb **lernen** is a regular (or weak) verb and practically *all* verbs in German form their present tense in the same way. There is a class of verbs, however, in which the vowel of the stem changes before the addition of the ending for **du**, **er**, **sie** and **es**, or which undergo other changes. **Sprechen** is an example of this. We have **ich spreche**, "I speak", but **er spricht**, "he speaks". These are known as strong verbs, and a complete list of them, together with certain other irregular verbs, is given in the Appendix for reference purposes.

* The circumstances in which these familiar forms are used are given in Lesson 10, §6. For the time being, the student should use only the polite form of address for "you", namely **Sie**, which is always used with a plural verb, but applies to both singular and plural, as in English.

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9. In English we form the INTERROGATIVE and NEGATIVE forms of a sentence with the help of the verb “to do”, e.g.:

Affirmative: I smoke.
Interrogative: **Do** I smoke?
Negative: I **do** not smoke.

Occasionally, particularly with the verbs “to be” and “to have”, we form the interrogative simply by inverting the position of subject and verb, and the negative by inserting “not”, e.g.:

Affirmative: I am.
Interrogative: Am I?
Negative: I am not.

German has no equivalent of our “to do” in such circumstances and the second of the methods indicated above is the one used for **all** verbs; the equivalent of “not” is **nicht**.

Examples:

Affirmative: **ich rauche**, I smoke *or* I am smoking.
Interrogative: **rauche ich?** do I smoke *or* am I smoking?
Negative: **ich rauche nicht**, I do not smoke *or* I am not smoking.

In this connection, note also the word **kein** which is equivalent in English to “not a” or “no” before a noun. In the singular, this word is declined in the same way as the indefinite article (**ein, eine**), e.g.:

Sie sind **kein** Deutscher, You are not a German.

Ich habe **keine** Schallplatte, I haven't a record.

Er hat **kein** Grammophon, He hasn't a gramophone *or* He has no gramophone.

10. You must not expect to find the same ORDER OF WORDS in a German sentence as in an English one. Detailed rules for the word order are given for reference purposes in Appendix B. One feature must, however, be noted at the outset. The finite* verb in a main clause in German usually occupies the second position in that sentence, e.g.:

Das Grammophon steht auf dem Tisch.

Die Schallplatte liegt auf dem Grammophon.

In these two examples the subject (**das Grammophon, die Schallplatte**) forms the first idea in each case, and the verbs **steht** and **liegt** form the second idea. This rule is observed, however, even if the sentence does not begin with the subject, but with an adverbial phrase, for example. Thus if we start these two sentences with the adverbial phrases **auf dem Tisch** and **auf dem Grammophon** the verb

* By the term *finite verb* is meant any verb other than an infinitive or participle.

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will have to come before the subject to retain its position as the second idea, e.g.:

Auf dem Tisch **steht das Grammophon.**

Auf dem Grammophon **liegt die Schallplatte.**

This process is known as INVERSION, and there are several examples of it in the Introduction, Parts I and II, e.g.:

In Deutschland **spricht man** Deutsch, In Germany one speaks German (literally: In Germany *speaks one* German).

Dann **verstehe ich** Sie nicht, Then I do not understand you (literally: Then *understand I* you not).

Lektion 1

MEINE FAMILIE

1. **Lektion eins**, "lesson one." **Lektion**, "lesson", like all nouns ending in **-tion**, is feminine: **die Lektion**.
Eins, "one", is used in counting, e.g. **eins, zwei, drei . . .**, "one, two, three . . .", and after a noun, as here. It is then invariable. On the other hand, when "one" precedes a noun, e.g. **eine Lektion**, "one lesson", it is declined like the indefinite article. See Introduction, §3.
2. **Erste Lektion**, "first lesson". Ordinal numbers are declined like adjectives. The declension of adjectives will be dealt with later in Lesson 3.
3. **Meine Familie**, "my family". **Familie**, like most nouns ending in **-e**, is feminine: **die Familie**. In the singular, the possessive adjectives are all declined in exactly the same way as the indefinite article **ein**. In the plural they are declined like the definite article.

Examples:

	<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>Nom. Plur.</i>
<i>Masc.</i>	mein Lehrer, "my teacher"	meine Lehrer, "my teachers"
<i>Fem.</i>	meine Stimme, "my voice"	meine Stimmen, "my voices"
<i>Neut.</i>	mein Grammophon, "my gramophone"	meine Grammophone, "my gramophones"

A list of the possessive adjectives is given in the Supplementary Notes, C, for reference.

4. **Hier ist meine Familie**, "Here is my family". **Ist** comes from the irregular verb **sein**, "to be", and the full present tense will be found in the Supplementary Notes, D.
5. **Meine Frau**, "my wife". **Frau** may mean "woman" as well as "wife", e.g. **Sie ist eine sehr alte Frau**, "She is a very old woman." If ambiguity is likely to arise, then **die Ehefrau** or **die Gattin** may be used for "wife". As will be seen further on in the text, **Frau** before a name is equivalent to "Mrs.", e.g. **Frau Kramer ist eine Frau**, "Mrs. Kramer is a woman". Note also **gnädige Frau**, "Madam" (literally: "gracious lady").
6. **Herr Kramer**, "Mr. Kramer". **Herr** not followed by a name may mean "gentleman" as in **Meine Damen und Herren!**, "Ladies and gentlemen". In other contexts **Herr** may also mean "sir", e.g.

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Geehrter Herr!, “Dear Sir” (in letters) (lit.: “honoured sir”); **Ja, mein Herr**, “Yes, sir”.

7. **Meine Frau heißt Frau Kramer**, “My wife’s name is Mrs. Kramer”. See §5 above. The verb **heißen** means “to be called” and corresponds to the English use of “my (your, his, etc.) name is . . .”, e.g.

Er heißt Johann, His name is John (“He is called John”).

Wie heißen Sie? What is your name? (“How are you called?”)

The present tense of **heißen** is formed in the same way as **lernen**, see Introduction §8, except for the singular of the familiar form of address:

ich heiße, I am called

du heißt, you are called

er, sie, es heißt, he, she, it is called

wir heißen, we are called

ihr heißt, you are called

Sie heißen, you are called

sie heißen, they are called

8. **Ich bin ein Mann. Ich bin Frau Kramers Mann**, “I am a man. I am Mrs. Kramer’s husband.” From this the student will see that **Mann** may mean “man” or “husband”. If ambiguity is likely to arise **der Ehemann** or **der Gatte** may be used for “husband”.

9. **Frau Kramers Mann**, “Mrs. Kramer’s husband”. In the case of proper names, German and English use the same construction to denote possession. Note, however, that German does not insert an apostrophe before the addition of the s, e.g.:

Gretes Bruder, Greta’s brother

Ottos Schwester, Otto’s sister

If a name already ends in an s-sound, the possessive -s is either replaced by -ens, e.g. **Hansens Buch**, “Hans’s book” or a construction with **von**, “of”, e.g. **das Buch von Hans**, “Hans’s book”.

10. **Wir haben zwei Kinder**, “We have two children”. The present tense of **haben**, “to have” is given in the Supplementary Notes, E. Cardinal numerals, with the exception of the equivalent of “one” (see §1 above), are invariable.

11. **Kinder**, “children”, is the plural of **das Kind**, “the child”. Most neuter monosyllables, like **das Kind**, form their plural by adding -er to the singular and modifying their root vowel, viz. **a, o** or **u** becomes **ä ö** or **ü**, e.g. **das Haus**, the house, **die Häuser**, the houses; **das Wort**, the word, **die Wörter**, the words; **das Buch**, the book, **die Bücher**, the books. As **e** and **i** (as in **Kind**) are never modified in this way*, the plural of neuter monosyllables of this type is formed by simply adding -er, thus **das Kind**, pl. **die Kinder**.

* This modification is known as *umlaut*. Thus **ä** is known as **a-umlaut**, and so on.

12. **Wir haben zwei Kinder, einen Sohn und eine Tochter**, “We have two children, a son and a daughter”. **Sohn** and **Tochter** are here the direct objects of the verb **haben**. In the case of **Sohn** this is indicated by the form of the indefinite article **einen**.

Before masculine singular nouns in the accusative case the indefinite article **ein** becomes **einen**. Before feminine and neuter singular nouns in the accusative, the nominative forms **eine** and **ein**, respectively, remain unchanged.

Examples:

	<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Accusative</i>
<i>Masc.</i>	Hier ist ein Mann, Here is a man.	Ich sehe einen Mann, I see a man.
<i>Fem.</i>	Hier ist eine Frau, Here is a woman.	Ich sehe eine Frau, I see a woman.
<i>Neut.</i>	Hier ist ein Kind, Here is a child.	Ich sehe ein Kind, I see a child.

13. **Der Junge**, “the boy”. In all cases, singular and plural, except the nominative singular, **Junge** takes the ending **-n**.

Examples:

Nom. Sing.: **Der Junge** ist sechs Jahre alt, The boy is six years old.

Acc. Sing.: Ich habe ein Kind, **einen Jungen**, I have one child, a boy.

14. **Er ist zwölf Jahre alt**, “He is twelve (years old)”. While we may omit “years old” in English, the German equivalent (**Jahre alt**) is often inserted. **Jahre** is the plural of **das Jahr**, “the year”, which does not form its plural as explained in §11 above, but belongs to a class of neuter nouns taking **-e** in the plural.

15. **Das Mädchen**, “the girl”. Normally nouns denoting male beings or male animals are masculine, and those indicating female beings or female animals are feminine. **Das Mädchen**, being neuter, is a notable exception, and the reason for this is that **das Mädchen** is a diminutive formed from **die Magd**, “the maid”. Diminutives formed by the addition of the suffix **-chen** to a noun are always neuter, irrespective of their logical sex.

16. **Sie ist erst acht Jahre alt**, “She is only eight.” As **Mädchen** is a neuter noun, one might expect that the pronoun to be used when referring to it would be the neuter pronoun **es** (cp. Introduction, §4). While **es** would be grammatically correct, the tendency in modern spoken German is to refer to **Mädchen**, and similar neuter nouns denoting female persons, by the logical pronoun **sie**, “she”.

Erst is an adverb meaning “first” or, as here, “only”, and must not be confused with the *adjective* **erste**, “first”, as in **erste Lektion**, “first

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Lesson". Like all adverbs in German, **erst**, "only", is invariable. It is generally used in expressions concerned with time, and where there is the possibility of further increase (so far only . . .). Where this thought is not present, **nur** is the usual word for "only".

Examples:

erst gestern, only yesterday

erst morgen, not until tomorrow

Ich habe erst die Hälfte gemacht, I have only done half of it (so far).

Kramers haben nur zwei Kinder, The Kramers have only two children.

Es ist nur ein kleines Haus, It is only a small house.

Ich bleibe nur zwei Tage hier, I am only staying here for two days.

17. **Grete ist meine Tochter. Ich bin ihr Vater, meine Frau ist ihre Mutter**, "Greta is my daughter. I am *her* father, my wife is *her* mother." As it clearly refers to *Greta*, **ihr** here means "her". Contrast these sentences with those a little farther on: **Otto und Grete sind unsere Kinder. Ich bin ihr Vater, meine Frau ist ihre Mutter**, "Otto and Greta are our children. I am their father, my wife is their mother." As will be seen from this, **ihr** may also mean "their". Confusion rarely occurs between the two meanings, however, as the context usually shows clearly which is intended.

18. **Otto und Grete sind unsere Kinder**, "Otto and Greta are our children." In the plural, the possessive adjectives take endings similar to those of the plural definite article. See Supplementary Notes, C.

19. **Meine Frau sitzt in einem Sessel**, "My wife is sitting in an armchair". In the present tense **sitzen** is conjugated like **lernen**, with the exception of the familiar form:

ich sitze, I sit, am sitting

du sitzt, you sit, are sitting

er, sie, es sitzt, he, she, it sits, is sitting

wir sitzen, we sit, are sitting

ihr sitzt, you sit, are sitting

Sie sitzen, you sit, are sitting

sie sitzen, they sit, are sitting

Remember that German has no special verbal form corresponding to the English "progressive form". Thus **sie sitzt** means "she sits" or "she is sitting", depending upon the context. Similarly **ich rauche eine Zigarette**, "I *am smoking* a cigarette", and so on. See Introduction, §8.

20. **In einem Sessel**, "in an armchair". Prepositions may govern the accusative, dative or genitive case in German (cp. Introduction, §1).

In, “in”, is here followed by the dative case, in which **ein** (m. and n.) becomes **einem** and **eine** becomes **einer**, e.g.:

Die Frau sitzt in einem Sessel, The woman is sitting in an armchair.

Wir wohnen in einem Haus, We live in a house.

Sie wohnen in einer Mietwohnung, They live in a flat.

Similarly for the definite article, **der** and **das** both become **dem** and **die** becomes **der**, e.g.:

Die Frau sitzt in dem Sessel, The woman is sitting in the armchair.

Der Tisch ist in dem Zimmer, The table is in the room.

Das Buch ist in der Schublade, The book is in the drawer.

21. **Liest**, “is reading”. This is the 3rd person singular, present tense, of the verb **lesen**, “to read”:

ich lese, I read, am reading

du liest, you read, are reading

er, sie, es liest, he, she, it reads, is reading

wir lesen, we read, are reading

ihr lest, you read, are reading

Sie lesen, you read, are reading

sie lesen, they read, are reading

A number of verbs change their root vowels in the 2nd and 3rd person singular, present tense, as indicated in the Introduction, §8. A full list of these “strong” verbs, together with certain other irregular verbs, is given in Appendix A.

22. **Ich sitze auch in einem Sessel**, “I am also sitting in an armchair”. Note the position of the adverb **auch** in the sentence: **Ich sitze auch**, “I am *also* sitting . . .”

23. **Grete steht am Fenster**, “Greta is standing at (or by) the window”. **Am** is a contracted form of the preposition **an**, “at”, “by”, etc., and the dative form of the definite article **dem**. As a general rule, this and similar contractions are nowadays preferred to the full forms. Compare: **Unsere Katze ist auch im Zimmer**, in the last sentence of this lesson, in which **im** is a contracted form of **in** and **dem** (cp. §20 above). A list of contractions in current use in German and the cases used after the prepositions will be given later on.

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24. **(Grete) streichelt den Hund**, “(Greta) is stroking the dog”. See §12 above. **Den Hund** is in the accusative case, being the direct object of **streichelt**. In the accusative case, singular, **der** changes to **den**, while **die** and **das** remain unchanged, e.g.:

Masc. Otto streichelt **den Hund**, Otto is stroking the dog.

Fem. Otto streichelt **die Katze**, Otto is stroking the cat.

Neut. Otto liest **das Buch**, Otto is reading the book.

25. **Streichelt**, “strokes”, or “is stroking”, comes from the verb **streicheln**. For the full present tense of this, see the Supplementary Notes, *F*.

26. **Otto kniet auf dem Boden**, “Otto is kneeling on the floor”. Compare §20 above. **Auf**, “on”, is here followed by the dative case. See also Lesson 5, Supplementary Notes. A synonym for **der Boden**, “the floor”, is **der Fußboden**.

Note the pronunciation of **kniet**. Unlike English, both **k** and **n** of an initial **kn** are always pronounced in German.

27. **(Otto) spielt mit seiner Eisenbahn**, “(Otto) is playing with his railway”. After the preposition **mit**, “with”, the dative case is always used. We have already encountered the masculine and neuter singular ending **-em** to indicate the dative case (§20). With feminine nouns in the singular, **seine** becomes **seiner** in the dative just as **eine** becomes **einer** and **die** becomes **der**.

Examples:

Sie sitzt mit **der** Mutter, She is sitting with the mother.

Otto spielt mit **einer** Katze, Otto is playing with a cat.

28. **Eisenbahn**, “railway”, is a compound noun formed from **das Eisen**, “the iron”, and **die Bahn**, “the track”. German makes great use of compound nouns formed in this way and all such nouns take the gender of their last component. Thus:

das Eisen + DIE Bahn = DIE Eisenbahn.

See also Lesson 3, §3.

29. **Im Zimmer**, “in the room”. **Das Zimmer**, “the room”, cannot be used for “room” in the sense of *space*, for which the correct word is **der Raum**. The latter can indicate “room” in both senses, e.g.:

Dieser Tisch nimmt zu viel Raum ein, This table takes up too much room.

Wie viele Räume hat das Haus? How many rooms has the house?
(Lesson 4)

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

(For reference purposes)

A The Indefinite Article:

The following are the case forms for the indefinite article:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	ein	eine	ein
<i>Acc.</i>	einen	eine	ein
<i>Gen.</i>	eines	einer	eines
<i>Dat.</i>	einem	einer	einem

B The Definite Article:

The following are the case forms for the definite article:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders
<i>Nom.</i>	der	die	das	die
<i>Acc.</i>	den	die	das	die
<i>Gen.</i>	des	der	des	der
<i>Dat.</i>	dem	der	dem	den

C The Possessive Adjectives:

These are declined in the singular like the indefinite article. In the plural they take endings similar to those of the plural definite article, e.g. **mein** has the following forms in the plural: **meine, meine, meiner, meinen**.

Only the nominative singular masculine is given below:

mein,	my	unser,	our
dein,*	your	euer,*	your
sein,	his; its	Ihr,	your
ihr,	her; its	ihr,	their

D Present tense of sein, "to be":

ich bin,	I am
du bist,	you are
er, sie, es ist,	he, she, it is
wir sind,	we are
ihr seid,	you are
Sie sind,	you are
sie sind,	they are

E Present tense of haben, "to have":

ich habe,	I have
du hast,	you have
er, sie, es hat,	he, she, it has
wir haben,	we have
ihr habt,	you have
Sie haben,	you have
sie haben,	they have

F Present tense of streicheln, "to stroke":

ich streichle,	I stroke, I am stroking
du streichelst,	you stroke, you are stroking
er, sie, es streichelt,	he, she, it strokes, is stroking
wir streicheln,	we stroke, we are stroking
ihr streichelt,	you stroke, you are stroking
Sie streicheln,	you stroke, you are stroking
sie streicheln,	they stroke, they are stroking

Note. The stem of a verb ending in **-eln** is obtained by removing the infinitive ending **-n**, e.g.: **streichel-**. To this are added the same endings as shown in the Introduction, §8, but the **e** of the stem is dropped in the 1st person singular, while the plural **wir, Sie, sie** forms are, as is usually the case, identical with the infinitive.

* Familiar forms used in same circumstances as the pronoun **du**. See Lesson 10 §6.

Lektion 2

FRAGEN UND ANTWORTEN

1. **Fragen und Antworten**, “questions and answers”. These are respectively the plurals of **die Frage**, “the question”, and **die Antwort**, “the answer”. As a general rule, feminine nouns of more than one syllable form their plural by adding **-en** to the singular. If the noun ends in **-e**, then **-n** alone is added. Examples:

die Lektion,	the lesson	die Lektionen,	the lessons
die Familie,	the family	die Familien,	the families
die Schallplatte,	the record	die Schallplatten,	the records

2. **Wie heie ich?** “What is my name?” For the formation of questions in German, see Introduction, §9. See also Lesson 1, §7.
3. **Wie viele Kinder habe ich?** “How many children have I?” “How many” is rendered in German by **wie viele**, in which **viele**, “many”, has endings similar to those of the plural def. art., i.e. nom. and acc.: **viele**; gen.: **vieler**; dat.: **vielen**.

Note that the invariable form **wieviel** is used for “how much”, e.g.:

Wieviel Geld haben Sie? How much money have you?

Wieviel kostet das? How much is that? How much does that cost?

4. **Was tut meine Frau?** “What is my wife doing?” See Lesson 1, §19. **Tut** comes from the verb **tun**, “to do”, the full present tense of which is given in the Supplementary Notes.
5. **Hat Otto Brder?** “Has Otto (any) brothers?” . . . **Haben Sie Brder?** “Have you (any) brothers?” “Any” before a noun in a question in German is usually omitted. Compare:

Haben Sie Kinder? Have you any children?

Hat er Schwestern? Has he any sisters?

6. **Brder**, “brothers”, is the plural of (**der**) **Bruder**, “(the) brother”. As a general rule, masculine and neuter nouns ending in **-el**, **-en** or **-er** do not change in the plural (except in the dative case). Examples:

Nominative

der Onkel,	“the uncle”,	plural die Onkel
das Mdchen,	“the girl”,	plural die Mdchen
das Zimmer,	“the room”,	plural die Zimmer

If the root-vowel of such a noun is **a**, **o** or **u**, this usually becomes **ä**, **ö** or **ü**, e.g.:

der Vater,	"the father"	plural die Väter
der Bruder,	"the brother"	plural die Brüder

There are two *feminine* nouns in this class: **die Mutter**, "the mother", and **die Tochter**, "the daughter", with plurals: **die Mütter** and **die Töchter**.

7. **Er hat keine Brüder**, "He has no brothers". The numeral adjective **kein** (see Introduction, §9), is declined in the plural like the plural definite article, i.e. nom. and acc.: **keine**; gen: **keiner**; dat.: **keinen**. Note that it is used to render a number of English meanings, e.g., "not a"; "not any"; "no" (before a noun), and so on. Examples:

Otto hat keine Schwestern, Otto has *no* sisters; Otto hasn't *any* sisters.

Ich habe kein Grammophon, I have *no* gramophone; I haven't *a* gramophone.

Haben Sie keine Brüder? Haven't you *any* brothers?

8. **Ich habe einen Bruder**, "I have a (*or* one) brother". See Lesson 1, §§1 and 12.
9. **Wer**, "who", cannot normally be used for "who" in relative clauses. Just as we use the special form "whom" instead of "who" as the object of a verb ("*Whom* did you see?") so **wer** has a different form for each of the four cases.

Examples:

<i>Nominative:</i>	Wer ist er? <i>Who</i> is he?
<i>Accusative:</i>	Wen haben Sie gesehen? <i>Whom</i> did you see?
<i>Genitive:</i>	Wessen Buch ist das? <i>Whose</i> book is that?
<i>Dative:</i>	Wem gab er das Buch? <i>To whom</i> did he give the book?

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Present tense of **tun**, "to do":

ich tue,	I do <i>or</i> I am doing
du tust,	you do <i>or</i> you are doing
er, sie, es tut,	he, she, it does <i>or</i> is doing
wir tun,	we do <i>or</i> we are doing
ihr tut,	you do <i>or</i> you are doing
Sie tun,	you do <i>or</i> you are doing
sie tun,	they do <i>or</i> they are doing

As the student will see, **tun** is really quite regular in the present tense, the plural forms being identical with the infinitive as is usually the case.

Lektion 3

UNSER HEIM

1. **Heim**, "home", is generally only used as a noun. The usual rendering of "home" as an adverbial expression, e.g. "to go home", "to be at home", is dealt with later.
2. **Die meisten Familien**, "most families", lit. "*the* most families". Note this way of rendering "most" before a noun. The definite article is always inserted before the equivalent of "most" in German. Compare:

Die meisten Lehrer sprechen ganz langsam, Most teachers speak quite slowly.

Meisten is here a nominative plural adjective, agreeing with **Familien**. See §20 below, and Supplementary Notes, *A*.

3. **Mietwohnungen**, "flats". This is a compound noun consisting of **Miet**, from the verb **mieten**, "to let", and (**die**) **Wohnung**, lit. "(the dwelling)". We have already seen (Lesson 1, §28) that the gender of a compound noun is the same as that of its last component. Similarly, in the plural, it is only the last component that changes, just as it would if it stood alone, e.g.:

die Wohnung	plural die Wohnungen
die Mietwohnung	plural die Mietwohnungen

All nouns ending in **-ung** are feminine and, in accordance with the rule given in Lesson 2, §1, form their plural by adding **-en** to the singular.

4. **Manche**, "some" or "many", is declined like the plural definite article: nom. and acc.: **manche**; gen.: **mancher**; dat.: **manchen**. It may be used in the singular, however, with the meaning "many a", and it is then declined like **dieser** (see Supplementary Notes, *D*). If used in the singular before an adjective, however, it may remain uninflected. Examples:

Mancher Mann ist jung gestorben, Many a man has died young.
Das hat **manch guter** (or: **mancher gute**) **Mann** gesagt, Many a good man has said that.

5. **In ihren eigenen Häusern**, "in their own houses". **Häuser** is the plural of the neuter noun **Haus** (see Lesson 1, §11). In the dative plural (here necessary because it is dependent upon **in**, "in", as explained in Lesson 1, §20), all nouns add **-n**, unless they already end in **-n** or **-s**.

Thus we say: **Die Häuser** sind klein, The houses are small.

But: Sie wohnen in ihren eigenen **Häusern**, They live in their own houses.

Compare also:

Die Zimmer sind groß, The rooms are large.

Wie viele Kinder sind in den zwei **Zimmern**? How many children are in the two rooms?

Eigenen is here an adjective in the dative plural agreeing with **Häusern**. An adjective preceded by one of the possessive adjectives in the plural is declined as if preceded by the plural def. art. See Supplementary Notes, A.

6. **In Vorstädten**, "in (the) suburbs". **Die Vorstadt**, "the suburb", is another compound noun, consisting of **vor**, "in front of", and (**die**) **Stadt**, "(the) town". The plural of **Stadt** is **Städte** and here again we find the dative plural ending **-n** as explained in §5 above.
7. **Auch wir haben ein Haus in einem Vorort**, "We too have a house in a suburb"; "we also have a house in a suburb". **Auch**, "also" (see Lesson 1, §22) may immediately precede the word it qualifies. It should be noted that when used in this way it does not cause inversion. (Cp. Introduction, §10.)
8. **Vorort**, "suburb", is a synonym of **Vorstadt**, but is *masculine*, being a compound of **vor** and (**der**) **Ort**, "(the) place".
9. **Die meisten Vorstadthäuser**, "most suburban houses". See §2 above. **Vorstadthäuser** is an excellent example of the German liking for compounding words. It consists of **Vorstadt**, which, as we have already seen, is itself a compound, and **Häuser**.
10. **Wie die meisten Vorstadthäuser hat es nur zwei Stockwerke**, "Like most suburban houses it has (lit.: *has it*) only two floors". We have already mentioned "inversion" in the Introduction, §10, and here is a further example. The subject of the sentence is **es**, "it", which would precede the verb in normal order, e.g.:

Es hat nur zwei Stockwerke wie die meisten Vorstadthäuser.

As the sentence begins with the latter phrase, the position of the subject and verb must be reversed so that the verb is maintained as the second idea in the sentence.

Das Stockwerk "the storey", is compounded from **das Werk**, lit. "the work", the plural of which is **die Werke**.
11. **Das Erdgeschoß und den ersten Stock**, "the ground-floor and the first floor". These are both the direct objects of the verb **hat** and are, therefore, in the accusative case.

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12. **Im Erdgeschoß befinden sich: das Eßzimmer, das Wohnzimmer . . .**, “On the ground-floor are: the dining-room, the living-room . . .”. Note the preposition **in** used to render “on” when speaking of storeys, e.g. **im ersten Stock**, “on the first floor”. The student should note very carefully how English prepositions are rendered in German, because usage in the two languages is not always the same.

The verb **sich befinden** is known as a *reflexive verb* and its literal meaning is “to find itself” and hence, simply “to be” (in a certain place). It would be quite permissible to use the simple **sein**, “to be”, here, i.e. **Im Erdgeschoß sind: das Eßzimmer, das Wohnzimmer . . .**, but **sich befinden** is often used in German when speaking of the position of something. A verb is said to be reflexive when its object is the same person or thing as the subject, as in: “*you wash yourself*”; “*the child amuses himself*”, and so on. As you will see, the reflexive pronoun in English ends in *self* and always follows the verb. In German, however, the reflexive pronoun is treated in the same way as any other object of a verb. The present tense of **sich befinden** is given in full in the Supplementary Notes, *E*, and from this the student will see the forms of the reflexive pronouns.

13. **Das Eßzimmer, das Wohnzimmer.** These are both compound nouns formed from **Zimmer**, “room”, and are, therefore, neuter. **Die Küche**, “the kitchen”, and **die Vorhalle**, “the hall”, follow the general rule for nouns ending in -e and are feminine.

14. **In der Vorhalle sehen wir eine Kleiderablage**, “In the hall we see a hall-stand”. Another example of inversion (**sehen wir** instead of **wir sehen**). See §10 above.

15. **Für**, “for”, always governs the accusative case. Compare:

Ich kaufe dieses Buch für **meinen** Sohn, I am buying this book for my son.

Das ist für **meine** Schwester, That is for my sister.

16. **Hüte**, “hats”; **Regenschirme**, “umbrellas”. **Der Regenschirm** is a compound of **der Regen** and **der Schirm**. **Der Schirm** can be used as an alternative to the compound form **der Regenschirm**. **Der Hut** and **der Regenschirm** are examples of the first class of nouns, which form their plural by the addition of -e, with or without umlaut on the stem-vowel. Thus:

der Hut	pl. die Hüte	“hats”
der Schirm	pl. die Schirme	“umbrellas”

A large number of monosyllabic nouns of all three genders belong to this class. Compare:

die Stadt	pl. die Städte	"cities", "towns"
das Werk	pl. die Werke	"works"

For **Mäntel**, "coats", which is the plural of (**der**) **Mantel**, "(the) coat", see Lesson 2, §6.

17. **Von der Vorhalle**, "from the hall". The preposition **von**, "from" or "of", governs the dative case. Compare:

Er kommt **von der Stadt**, He comes from the town.

Einer **von meinen Brüdern**, One of my brothers.

18. **Von der Vorhalle führt eine Treppe zur Diele**, "From the hall a staircase leads to the landing". Another example of inversion (see §10). **Zur** is a contraction of the preposition **zu**, "to", and the dative fem. sing. form of the def. art.: **der**. See Lesson 1, §23. The preposition **zu** always governs the dative case. Compare:

Wir gehen zur Stadt, We are going to the town.

Er ging zu seinem Vater, He went to his father.

19. **In diesem Stockwerk**, "On this floor". Note the use of the preposition **in** again. **Diesem** comes from the demonstrative **dieser** (fem.: **diese**; neut.: **dieses**), which corresponds to English "this" or "that". Its declension is similar to that of the def. art. and will be found in the Supplementary Notes, *D*. The word "floor" in the sense of "storey" may be rendered by either **Stock** or **Stockwerk**. The former is usually preferred in the singular, as in **im ersten Stock**, while **Stockwerk** is more common in the plural form **Stockwerke**, as in **das Haus hat zwei Stockwerke**, "the house has two floors".

20. **Das Haus hat einen kleinen Vorgarten**, "The house has a small front garden". **Kleinen** is here the accusative singular form of the adjective **klein**, "small". The latter is the predicative form (see Introduction, §5), and it is this form that you will find given in dictionaries for all adjectives. Attributive adjectives must be in the same case, number and gender as the nouns they qualify and the various endings showing these three things are added to the predicative form. Compare:

Predicative: Der Garten ist **klein**, The garden is small.

Attributive: Wir haben einen **kleinen** Garten, We have a small garden.

There are three declensions of adjectives, used in the following circumstances:

- (i) when the adjective is preceded by the def. art. or a word declined like it;

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- (ii) when the adjective is preceded by the indef. art. or a word declined like it;
- (iii) when the adjective is not preceded by any of the words indicated in (i) and (ii) above.

The three declensions are shown in full in the Supplementary Notes, A, B, and C.

21. **Das Haus hat einen kleinen Vorgarten, in dem wir Blumen ziehen,** "The house has a small front-garden, in which we grow flowers". The relative pronoun "who", "whom", "which", "that", is in German identical with the definite article except in the dative plural and the genitive. While it agrees in gender and number with the word to which it refers, its *case* depends upon its function in the clause it introduces. In the sentence from the text, **dem** ("which") is masculine singular as it refers to **Vorgarten** which is also masculine singular. But it is in the dative case because it is dependent upon the preposition **in**. Other examples:

Der Mann, den Sie sehen . . ., The man whom you see . . .

Den is here masc. sing. agreeing with **der Mann**, and is in the acc. because it is the direct object of the verb **sehen**.

Er hat einen Sohn, der acht Jahre alt ist, He has one son, who is eight.

Der is here masc. sing. agreeing with **Sohn**, and is in the nom. because it is the subject of the verb **ist**.

Note also that a relative clause must always be separated from a main clause by a comma in German.

22. **In dem wir Blumen ziehen,** "in which we grow flowers", lit. "in which we flowers grow". Note the position of the verb. In a relative or subordinate clause, the finite verb (see Introduction §10) comes at the end.

Thus we have:

Wir ziehen Blumen in unserem Vorgarten, We grow flowers in our front garden.

But:

Wir haben einen Vorgarten, in dem wir Blumen ziehen.

Der Sohn ist acht Jahre alt, The son is eight.

But:

Er hat einen Sohn, der acht Jahre alt ist.

23. **Ziehen**, "to grow", is a transitive verb, i.e. it must have a direct object, and is used for "to grow" in the sense of "to cultivate", e.g. **Ziehen Sie Rosen?** "Do you grow roses?" It cannot be used intransitively.

24. **Hinter dem Haus**, “behind the house”. The preposition **hinter**, “behind”, is here followed by the dative case.
25. **Ein viel größerer Garten**, “a much larger garden”. **Viel** is here an adverb meaning “much” and is, therefore, invariable. Do not confuse it with “many”, **viele** (Lesson 2, §3).
Größerer is the nom. masc. form of the comparative adjective **größer**, “bigger”, when preceded by the indef. art. See §20 above and Supplementary Notes, *B*.
26. **Ein Gemüsegarten, wo wir allerlei Gemüse anbauen**, “A vegetable garden, where we grow all kinds of vegetables”. **Wo**, “where”, introduces a relative clause and the finite verb **anbauen** is therefore placed at the end of the clause, as explained in §22 above.
27. **Allerlei**, “all kinds of”, is invariable. Compare:
Ich habe allerlei Bücher, I have all kinds of books.
Wir ziehen allerlei Blumen, We grow all kinds of flowers.
28. **Anbauen**, like **ziehen** (§23), is a transitive verb meaning “to grow”, “to cultivate”. It is normally used instead of **ziehen** when referring to growing vegetables, crops, etc. The prefix **an-** is separable.

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

- A** Declension of adjectives preceded by the definite article, or by **dieser** (this), **jener** (that), **jeder** (each), **welcher** (which), **aller** (all), **solcher** (such). The adjective **gut** (good) with the nouns **Mann, Frau, Kind**.

SINGULAR

	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter
<i>Nom.</i>	der gute Mann	die gute Frau	das gute Kind
<i>Acc.</i>	den guten Mann	die gute Frau	das gute Kind
<i>Gen.</i>	des guten Mann(e)s	der guten Frau	des guten Kind(e)s
<i>Dat.</i>	dem guten Mann(e)	der guten Frau	dem guten Kind(e)

PLURAL

	All genders		
<i>Nom.</i>	die guten Männer,	Frauen,	Kinder
<i>Acc.</i>	die guten Männer,	Frauen,	Kinder
<i>Gen.</i>	der guten Männer,	Frauen,	Kinder
<i>Dat.</i>	den guten Männern,	Frauen,	Kindern

- B** Declension of adjectives preceded by the indefinite article, or by **kein** (no, not a, not any), or by the possessive adjectives:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter
<i>Nom.</i>	ein guter Mann	eine gute Frau	ein gutes Kind
<i>Acc.</i>	einen guten Mann	eine gute Frau	ein gutes Kind
<i>Gen.</i>	eines guten Mann(e)s	einer guten Frau	eines guten Kind(e)s
<i>Dat.</i>	einem guten Mann(e)	einer guten Frau	einem guten Kind(e)

The plural has the same endings as declension A.

- C** Declension of adjectives *not* preceded by any of the words mentioned above:

SINGULAR

	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter
	(good coffee)	(good work)	(good weather)
<i>Nom.</i>	guter Kaffee	gute Arbeit	gutes Wetter
<i>Acc.</i>	guten Kaffee	gute Arbeit	gutes Wetter
<i>Gen.</i>	guten Kaffees	guter Arbeit	guten Wetters
<i>Dat.</i>	gutem Kaffee	guter Arbeit	gutem Wetter

PLURAL

	All genders		
<i>Nom.</i>	gute Männer,	Frauen,	Kinder
<i>Acc.</i>	gute Männer,	Frauen,	Kinder
<i>Gen.</i>	guter Männer,	Frauen,	Kinder
<i>Dat.</i>	guten Männern,	Frauen,	Kindern

- D** Declension of **dieser**, "this".

SINGULAR

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	PLURAL
				All genders
<i>Nom.</i>	dieser	diese	dieses	diese
<i>Acc.</i>	diesen	diese	dieses	diese
<i>Gen.</i>	dieses	dieser	dieses	dieser
<i>Dat.</i>	diesem	dieser	diesem	diesen

The invariable form **dies** (like **das**) is used before the verb **sein** followed by a noun. The verb agrees in number with the latter.

E Present tense of **sich befinden**, “to find oneself”, “to be” (in a particular place, somewhere):

ich befinde mich,	I find myself; I am
du befindest dich,	you find yourself; you are
er befindet sich,	he finds himself; he is
sie befindet sich,	she finds herself; she is
es befindet sich,	it finds itself; it is
wir befinden uns,	we find ourselves; we are
ihr befindet euch,	you find yourselves; you are
Sie befinden sich,	you find yourself (<i>or</i> : yourselves); you are
sie befinden sich,	they find themselves; they are

Note that an **e** has been inserted before the ending of the 3rd person sing.: **er befindet sich**. This occurs with a number of verbs in German with stems ending in **d**, **t**, or **m** and **n** preceded by a consonant other than **l** or **r**, simply to facilitate pronunciation.

Lektion 4

GESPRÄCH

1. **Unterhalten wir uns**, "Let's have a talk . . ." The imperative in the 1st pers. pl. may be formed in two ways in German, both corresponding to English "let us . . ." The position of verb and subject may be inverted, as in a question, e.g.:

Wir sprechen Deutsch, We speak German.

Sprechen wir Deutsch, Let us speak German.

Wir unterhalten uns über das Haus, We talk about the house.

Unterhalten wir uns über das Haus, Let's talk about the house.

In speaking, the intonation shows whether this type of sentence is interrogative or imperative.

Alternatively, **wir wollen** (lit. "we want to") and the infinitive may be used, e.g.:

Wir wollen Deutsch **sprechen**, Let's speak German.

As the student will see, the first method is used in this sentence from the text, while the second method is used in the title of the Introduction (I-II). It should be noted that many verbs are reflexive in German which are not so in English. Thus the reflexive verb **sich unterhalten über** is equivalent to the English "to talk about". Compare:

Sie unterhalten sich immer über das Wetter! You are always talking about the weather!

Sich unterhalten is a compound verb, being formed from **unter**, lit. "under", "among", and **halten**, "to hold". **Halten** is a strong verb (compare **lesen** in Lesson 1, §21) and its various forms are shown in the list of verbs in Appendix A. **Unterhalten** is conjugated in exactly the same way as **halten** except that the past participle is **unterhalten**. In the simple tenses compound verbs are conjugated like the simple verb from which they are derived.

2. **Über unser Haus**, "about our house". The preposition **über** may mean "above", "over" or "about". When used in the sense of "about" with verbs like **sich unterhalten**, "to talk", or **sprechen**, "to speak", **über** governs the accusative case. Compare:

Er spricht immer über **seinen Sohn**, He is always talking about his son.

3. **Können Sie mir sagen?** "Can you tell me?" The verb **können**, "to be able to", is irregular, and the present tense will be found in the Supplementary Notes. Like English "can", **können** introduces a verb in the infinitive, e.g.:

Kann Grete singen? Can Greta sing?

Ich kann ihn sehen, I can see him.

Er kann Deutsch lesen, He can read German.

As the student will see from these examples, and from the extract from the text, the infinitive goes to the end of the clause. This is the general rule *in a main clause* for all infinitives dependent upon a verb or some other part of speech. Compare:

Wir wollen Deutsch sprechen, Let us speak German (lit. "We want German to speak").

Ich kann Deutsch sprechen, lesen und schreiben, I can speak, read and write German (lit. "I can German speak, read and write").

Compare: **Sie lernen Deutsch verstehen, sprechen, lesen und schreiben,** in the Introduction, I.

4. **Mir** is dative, being the indirect object (see Introduction, §1) of the verb **sagen**. It is therefore equivalent to "to me". The dative forms of the personal pronouns are given in the Supplementary Notes.
5. **Sagen Sie mir noch . . .**, "Now, tell me . . .", lit. "Tell to me besides . . ." The polite form of the 2nd pers. imperative is usually the same as the present tense, except that the verb and pronoun are reversed, e.g.:

Sie sprechen,	you speak	Sprechen Sie!	Speak!
Sie lesen,	you read	Lesen Sie!	Read!
Sie singen,	you sing	Singen Sie!	Sing!

Note that an exclamation mark is usually added after the imperative in German.

Noch is here an expletive used to round off the sentence and need not be translated into English.

6. **Ist es ein großes Haus oder ein kleines?** "Is it a large house or a small one?" "One" in such sentences (preceded by an adjective and standing for a noun which has previously been mentioned) is never translated in German. Instead, the adjective is declined in case, number and gender, just as if the noun (here: **Haus**) had been repeated. Compare:

Wir haben zwei Katzen, eine weiße und eine schwarze, We have two cats, a white one and a black one.

Hier sind die großen Gabeln; wo sind die kleinen? Here are the large forks; where are the small ones?

(4)

7. **Lassen Sie mich nachrechnen . . .**, "Let me count . . ."
Nachrechnen is here an infinitive dependent upon the verb **lassen**, "to let", and therefore comes at the end of the clause (cp. §3 above).
Mich is accusative, being the direct object of **lassen Sie**. The accusative forms of the personal pronouns, together with example of the accusative and dative forms for comparison, will be found in the Supplementary Notes, *B*.
See also Lesson 5, §13.

8. **Die Küche einbegriffen**, "including the kitchen". Note that **einbegriffen**, lit. "included", *follows* the things which are included.

9. **Sind die Schlafzimmer oben oder unten?** "Are the bedrooms upstairs or downstairs?" **Oben** and **unten** are adverbs, whose literal meanings are, respectively, "above" and "below".

10. **Welche Zimmer sind im Erdgeschoß?** "Which rooms are on the ground-floor?" **Welcher, welche, welches** is declined in exactly the same way as **dieser**, shown in Lesson 3, Supplementary Notes, *D*, and may be used as an adjective or pronoun. Compare:

Welcher Mann war gestern hier? Which man was here yesterday?

In **welchem** Zimmer spielen die Kinder? In which room do the children play?

Welche von ihnen sind Ihre Schwestern? Which of them are your sisters?

When used as a pronoun directly before **sein**, the neut. sing. **welches** is always used, e.g.:

Welches sind Ihre Schwestern? Which are your sisters?

11. **Wo wachsen die Blumen?** "Where do the flowers grow?" **Wachsen** must be used for "to grow" as an intransitive verb instead of **ziehen** (see Lesson 3, §23). Compare:

Ziehen Sie Rosen? Do you grow roses?

But:

Rosen **wachsen** hier nicht, Roses do not grow here.

12. **Gibt es dort auch Obstbäume?** "Are there fruit-trees there too?" The expression **es gibt** may mean either "there is" or "there are" in a purely general sense, without any restriction as to space or time, e.g.:

Es gibt in London einen deutschen Verein, There is a German club in London.

Gibt comes from the verb **geben**, "to give", which is a strong verb (cp. **lesen**, Lesson 1, §21). See Appendix A. Thus the literal meaning of **es gibt** is "it gives" and any nouns governed by this expression must be in the accusative case (as here: **einen . . . Verein**).

For "there is" and "there are" in a more particular sense further examples will be given later.

13. **Nein, die sind im Garten hinter dem Haus,** “No, *they* are in the garden at the back of the house (i.e. the back garden)”.

Der, die, das (etc.) is frequently used as a demonstrative pronoun meaning “this”, “these”; “that”, “those”. It often corresponds to a stressed pronoun in spoken English, and when referring to persons frequently implies contempt. Compare:

Wo sind Ihre neuen Bücher? Die sind im Schlafzimmer, Where are your new books? *They* are in the bedroom.

Ach, Sie meinen wohl seinen Bruder? Den kann ich nicht leiden! Oh, you mean his brother? I can't stand *him*.

Wer hat das gesagt? Who said *that*?

When used in this way, **der** is declined like the def. art. except in the dative plural and genitive.

14. **Ein paar**, “some”, “a few”, is an invariable expression, i.e., **ein** is never declined in it. Compare:

Ich habe **ein paar** Bücher und Schallplatten, I have a few books and records.

Er kam mit **ein paar** Freunden, He came with a few friends.

15. **Essen Sie gern Obst?** “Do you like fruit?” The adverb **gern** (sometimes written and pronounced **gerne**) means “gladly” or “willingly” and it may be used with almost any verb to render English “to like (something *or* to do something, etc.)”. Here it is used with **essen**, “to eat” (a strong verb; see Appendix) and so the literal meaning of the question from the text is: “do you gladly eat fruit?” The following examples will further illustrate the idiomatic use of **gern** and a verb:

Ich esse gern Äpfel, I like apples (lit. I eat gladly apples).

Spielt Otto gern mit dem Hund? Does Otto like playing with the dog?

Er spricht gern Deutsch, He likes to talk German.

Rauchen Sie gern Zigaretten? Do you like (smoking) cigarettes?

Grete liest gern im Bett, Greta likes to read in bed.

Gern may also be used with the verb **haben** (“to have”) in the sense of “to like (somebody *or* something)”, e.g.:

Otto **hat** seine Schwester sehr **gern**, Otto likes his sister very much.

Ich **habe** Deutsch **gern**, I like German.

Note the reply to the question in the text: **Ja, sehr gern**, “Yes, very much”, lit. “very gladly”.

(4)

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

A Present tense of **können**, “to be able”, and of **essen**, “to eat”.

ich kann,	I can	ich esse,	I eat
du kannst,*	you can	du ißt,*	you eat
er, sie, es kann,	he, she, it can	er, sie, es ißt,	he, she, it eats
wir können,	we can	wir essen,	we eat
ihr könnt,*	you can	ihr eßt,*	you eat
Sie können,	you can	Sie essen,	you eat
sie können,	they can	sie essen,	they eat

B The personal pronouns

The student will already be familiar with the nominative case of the above (viz. **ich, du, er**, etc.) and the reflexive forms (**mich, dich, sich**, etc.) from the various present tenses given in previous lessons, but see also Lesson 13, §5. The dative and accusative forms are now given below:

Dat. (Indirect Object)		Acc. (Direct Object)	
mir,	(to) me	mich,	me
dir,*	(to) you	dich,*	you
ihm,	(to) him, (to) it	ihn,	him, it
ihr,	(to) her, (to) it	sie,	her, it
ihm,	(to) it	es,	it
uns,	(to) us	uns,	us
euch,*	(to) you	euch,*	you
Ihnen,	(to) you	Sie,	you
ihnen,	(to) them	sie,	them

Examples for comparison:

<i>Dative</i>	<i>Accusative</i>
Er gibt mir ein Buch, He gives <i>me</i> a book (= He gives a book <i>to me</i>).	Er versteht mich , He understands <i>me</i> .
Ich gebe ihm ein Buch, I give <i>him</i> a book (= I give a book <i>to him</i>).	Ich verstehe ihn , I understand <i>him</i> .
Wir sagen ihnen , wie spät es ist, We tell <i>them</i> the time (= We tell <i>to them</i> how late it is).	Wir sehen sie , We see <i>them</i> .
Er ist mit ihr nach London gefahren, He drove to London with <i>her</i> .	Er kaufte es für sie , He bought it for <i>her</i> .

As will be seen from the last example, the dative and accusative forms must also be used as required after prepositions, as indicated in the Introduction, §1.

* Familiar forms used in the same circumstances as the pronoun **du**. See Lesson 10, §6.

Lektion 5

UNSER WOHNZIMMER

1. **Wenn man ins Zimmer kommt . . .**, "When you come (lit. "When one comes") into the room . . .". **Man** is an impersonal pronoun used with the 3rd pers. sing. of a verb. It is used in German much more frequently than "one" in English, also rendering *we*, *you*, *they*, and *people*, when these words are used impersonally, and often replacing the passive voice. For further examples, see Supplementary Notes, *A*.

The conjunction **wenn**, "when", introduces a subordinate clause. In such a clause, the word order is the same as in a relative clause (see Lesson 3, §22) and the finite verb goes to the end.

2. **Ins Zimmer**, "into the room". **Ins** is a contracted form of the prep. **in** and the acc. neut. art. **das**. You have already met the *dative* case after **in** in Lesson 1. The difference between the use of **in** with the accusative, as in this example, and **in** with the dative should be carefully noted. **In**, like a number of other prepositions (see Supplementary Notes, *D*), is followed by the dative when it denotes rest or motion *in* a specified place, and by the accusative when it denotes motion *towards* a place. Examples:

Dat.

Das Kind spielt **im** Zimmer,
The child is playing in the
room.

Wir haben viele Blumen **im**
Garten, We have many
flowers in the garden.

Die Kinder sind **in der** Küche,
The children are in the
kitchen.

Acc.

Das Kind kommt **ins** Zimmer,
The child is coming into the
room.

Gehen wir **in den** Garten, Let's
go into the garden.

Sie trägt die Katze **in die**
Küche, She is carrying the
cat into the kitchen.

3. **Wenn man ins Zimmer kommt, sieht man gegenüber**, "When you come into the room, you see opposite . . .". Note the inversion here (**sieht man** instead of **man sieht**). Remember that if the sentence begins with an adverb or adverbial phrase instead of the subject of the main verb, the verb normally precedes the subject. This applies also when the sentence begins with a subordinate *clause*, as here. Compare:

Man sieht ein Klavier, wenn man ins Zimmer kommt.

and:

Wenn man ins Zimmer kommt, **sieht man** ein Klavier.

(5)

Sieht comes from the verb **sehen**, “to see”, which (like **lesen**, Lesson 1, §21) is a strong verb. See Appendix A.

Gegenüber, “opposite”, is here an adverb but may also be used as a preposition.

4. **In der rechten Ecke**, “in the right-hand corner”. Contrast this example of **in** and the dative with that of **in** and the accusative in **wenn man ins Zimmer kommt**. Cp. §2 above.
5. **Davor**, “in front of it”. Note this method of rendering a preposition followed by “it”. The adverb **da**, “there”, is prefixed to the preposition, e.g. **davor** = **da** + **vor**, lit. “there in front of”. Compare such English expressions as “therein”, “thereby”, etc. and §7 below.
6. **Links vom Klavier**, “on the left of the piano”. Note **links**, “on the left”, “to the left”, and **rechts**, “on the right”, “to the right”. Alternatively, one can say: **zur Linken**, **zur Rechten**. **Linke** and **Rechte** are adjectives used as nouns of fem. gender (the fem. noun **Seite**, “side”, being understood). All such nouns are declined like adjectives. **Vom** is a contracted form of **von**, “of”, and the dat. definite article **dem**.
7. **Darauf**, “on it”, is composed of **da** and **auf**. See §5 above. If the preposition to which **da** is prefixed begins with a vowel, an **r** is inserted to facilitate pronunciation. Compare **da** + **in** = **darin**, “in it”; **da** + **über** = **darüber**, “above it”, and so on.
8. **Mit . . . einem kleinen Tisch davor**, “With . . . a small table in front of it”. Note that **einem kleinen Tisch** is here in the dative case, because it is governed by the preposition **mit**.
9. **Rechts vom Sofa steht ein Sessel. Auf dem Tisch steht ein Aschenbecher, außerdem liegen Zeitungen darauf**, “On the right of the sofa there is (*lit.* stands) an armchair. On the table there is (*lit.* stands) an ash-tray, and there are (*lit.* are lying) some newspapers on it too”. Greater precision is used in German than in English when speaking of the position of inanimate objects, verbs like **stehen** and **liegen** (*lit.* “to stand” and “to lie”) often being used where we should use simply “to be”. Compare the following sentence in Lesson 3: **Hinter dem Haus liegt ein viel größerer Garten**, “At the back of the house is a much larger garden”, *lit.* “. . . *lies* a much larger garden”. Use **stehen** for any object with a base to stand on, no matter how flat it may be, and **liegen** for anything that is soft and unable to stand up on its own.
10. **Ein schöner, dicker Teppich bedeckt den Fußboden**, “A beautiful thick carpet covers the floor”. When a noun is qualified by more than

one adjective, each adjective must have the appropriate case-ending. Compare: ein **reicher**, **alter** Mann, "a rich old man"; ein **hübsches**, **junges** Kind, "a pretty young child".

11. **Am Abend**, "in the evening" . . . **Am Tag**, "during the day". Note these common expressions of time.

12. **Wenn es finster wird** . . ., "When it gets dark". Compare §1 above. **Wird** comes from the verb **werden** (see Appendix A), which when used as a principal verb means "to get" (in the sense of "to become"). Compare:

Mein Vater und meine Mutter werden nun alt, My father and mother are getting old now.

Er wird jeden Tag dümmer, He becomes more stupid every day.

Es wird kalt, It's getting cold.

13. **Wenn es finster wird, machen wir das Licht an**, "When it gets dark, we put the light on". German has a special class of verbs known as compound verbs, consisting of a simple verb and a prefix. Thus the simple verb **machen**, "to make", may be combined with the prefix **an** to form the compound verb **anmachen**, "to put (switch) on". The prefixes added to a verb in this way may be either "separable" or "inseparable". As the name implies, a separable prefix (*which is always stressed*) is one which may be detached from the verb, as here: wir **machen** das Licht **an**. On the other hand an inseparable prefix (*which is not stressed*) is never detached. The verb **sich unterhalten** in Lesson 4 is an example of the latter type: wir **unterhalten** uns über das Haus.

The separable prefix may only be detached from the verb in the imperative and the simple tenses (i.e. the present and the imperfect) in main clauses. The separable prefix is then placed at the end of the clause. Examples:

Herr Kramer **macht** das Licht **an**, Mr. Kramer puts the light on.

Machen Sie das Licht **aus**! Put the light out.

Er **rechnet** sein Geld **nach**, He is counting over his money.

14. **(Wir) ziehen die Vorhänge zu**, "(We) draw the curtains (to)". Another example of a verb with a separable prefix, **zuziehen**, "to draw", is compounded of **ziehen**, "to pull", and **zu**, "to".
15. **Am Tag kommt das Licht durch das Fenster**, "During the day, the light comes in through the window." **Durch** is one of a number of prepositions which are always followed by the accusative. See Supplementary Notes, C.

(5)

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

A Examples of the use of the impersonal pronoun **man**:

In Deutschland spricht man Deutsch, In Germany they speak German.

Wie kommt man zum Bahnhof? How do you get to the station? How does one get to the station?

Man kann nicht immer tun, was man will, You cannot always do what you like; one cannot always do what one likes.

Kann man hier Briefmarken bekommen? Can one get stamps here?

And instead of the passive:

Man sagt mir, es ist ein gutes Hotel, *I'm told* it is a good hotel.

Hier spricht man Deutsch, *German spoken* here.

Man erwartet, daß Sie kommen, *You're expected* to come.

B Prepositions governing the dative case:

The following are the most common prepositions governing the dative: **aus**, "out"; **außer**, "except", "besides"; **bei**, "at", "by"; **mit**, "with"; **seit**, "since"; **entgegen**, "against", "towards"; **nach**, "to", "after"; **von**, "of", "from"; **zu**, "to"; **gegenüber**, "opposite".

Examples:

Er kam aus **dem** Garten, He came out of the garden.

Wohnen Sie noch bei **Ihrer** Schwester? Do you still live at your sister's?

Otto spielt gern mit **dem** Mädchen, Otto likes playing with the girl.

C Prepositions governing the accusative case:

The following are the most common prepositions governing the accusative: **durch**, "through"; **für**, "for"; **gegen**, "against"; **um**, "round"; **bis**, "until"; **entlang**, "along"; **ohne**, "without".

Examples:

Er sprang durch **das** Fenster, He jumped through the window.

Wir bleiben bis **nächsten** Montag hier, We are staying here until next Monday.

Ich kann es ohne **seine** Hilfe tun, I can do it without his help.

D Prepositions governing either the dative or the accusative:

See §2 of the main notes. The following prepositions govern the dative when they refer to rest or movement *in* a place; the accusative when referring to motion *towards* a place: **an**, "at", "on", "to"; **auf**, "on"; **in**, "in", "into", "at"; **hinter**, "behind"; **neben**, "next to"; **über**, "over", "about"; **unter**, "under"; **vor**, "in front of"; **zwischen**, "between". Examples:

Dative

Das Buch liegt auf **dem** Tisch, The book is (lying) on the table.

Das Grammophon steht unter **dem** Fenster, The gramophone is (standing) under the window.

Wir gehen jeden Abend **im** Park spazieren, We go for a walk in the park every evening.

Accusative

Er legt das Buch auf **den** Tisch, He puts the book on(to) the table.

Wir stellten das Grammophon unter **das** Fenster, We put the gramophone under the window.

Wir gingen in **den** Park, We went into the park.

The student may sometimes encounter cases after these prepositions which appear to be exceptions. These will be explained as they occur in the text. Compare Lesson 4, §2.

E **Contractions**

The student is already familiar with a number of contractions formed by a combination of a preposition and the def. art., e.g. **am** for **an dem** in Lesson 1, §23.

The following list shows the most common contractions used in modern German:

am	for	an dem	im	for	in dem
ans	„	an das	ins	„	in das
aufs	„	auf das	übers	„	über das
beim	„	bei dem	ums	„	um das
durchs	„	durch das	vom	„	von dem
fürs	„	für das	vors	„	vor das
hinterm	„	hinter dem	zum	„	zu dem
hinters	„	hinter das	zur	„	zu der

Lektion 6

GESPRÄCH ZWISCHEN LEHRER UND SCHÜLER

1. **Stehen Bücher darin?** "Are there any books in it?" See §7 below.
2. **Das weiß ich nicht**, "(That) I don't know". **Weiß** comes from the irregular verb **wissen**, "to know". See Appendix A. For **das** here see Lesson 4, §13, and note that inversion occurs if the object of a main clause stands at the beginning.
3. **Ich habe sie nicht gezählt**, "I haven't counted them". **Gezählt** is the past participle of the verb **zählen**, "to count", and this part of a regular weak verb* is formed by adding the prefix **ge-** to the 3rd pers. sing. pres. form, e.g.:

sagen, to say; (er) **sagt**; past. part.: **gesagt**, "said"

rauchen, to smoke; (er) **raucht**; past. part.: **geraucht**, "smoked"

The past participle of a verb is used together with the verb **haben** (or sometimes **sein**) to form the perfect and other compound tenses. Compare:

Haben Sie ihn gehört? Have you heard him?

Er **hat** heute fünfzehn Zigaretten **geraucht**, He has smoked fifteen cigarettes today.

Was **hat er gesagt?** What did he say? What has he said?

Like the infinitive (Lesson 4, §3), the past participle normally goes to the end of a main clause.

Note the position of **nicht** in this sentence and the one in §2. The student will find some notes on this in the Appendix B (f).

4. **Der Tür gegenüber**, "opposite the door". The preposition **gegenüber** (see Supplementary Notes, B, to Lesson 5) usually *follows* the word or words it refers to. Compare:

Dem Klavier gegenüber steht ein Grammophon, Opposite the piano is a gramophone.

5. **Sonst nichts**, "nothing else". **Nichts** is an invariable indefinite pronoun. **Sonst**, "else", precedes the word to which it applies. Compare: **sonst niemand**, "no one else".

* The past participle of a strong verb is also formed by the addition of the prefix **ge-**, but it usually ends in **-en** instead of **-t**. Moreover the past part. of a strong verb usually shows a change of root vowel and the student should therefore refer to the list of strong and irregular verbs in the Appendix to ascertain the past part. of these verbs, for which no definite rules can be given.

6. **Doch, es liegen Zeitungen darauf**, "Yes, there are newspapers (lying) on it". **Doch** is used instead of **ja** for "yes" in answer to a negative question. Compare:

Haben Sie ihn diese Woche nicht gesehen? Doch, ich habe ihn gestern gesehen, Haven't you seen him this week? Yes, I saw him yesterday.

7. **Es liegen Zeitungen darauf**, "There are newspapers lying on it". **Es** is frequently used as a preparatory subject, corresponding to "there" in English (where no idea of position is implied), e.g.:

Es sind vier Leute im Zimmer, *There* are four people in the room.

Es steht ein Aschenbecher auf dem Tisch, *There* is an ashtray on the table.

As in the equivalent English construction the verb following **es** may be plural (as in the first example) or singular (as in the second) depending upon the number of the noun it refers to, which is the true subject, and therefore in the nominative.

Es is omitted in inverted word order. Compare:

Es stehen viele Bücher im Bücherschrank, There are a lot of books in the bookcase. *But:*

Stehen Bücher darin? (§1 above).

Es sind zwei Sessel im Zimmer, There are two armchairs in the room. *But:*

Sind Sessel im Zimmer? Are there any armchairs in the room?

Es sind vier Leute im Zimmer, There are four people in the room. *But:* Im Zimmer **sind vier Leute**.

On the other hand, when "there" refers to a definite position and is stressed, **dort** or **da** must be used, as in the following passage from the text just above:

Und auf dem Tisch? Ja, **da** steht ein Aschenbecher, And on the table? Yes, there's an ashtray *there*.

8. **Sind Sessel im Zimmer? Ja, einer**, "Are there (any) armchairs in the room? Yes, one". The equivalent of the numeral adjective "one" is normally identical in form with the indefinite article, but when "one" is a pronoun and refers to a noun which has previously been mentioned or is understood, the German equivalent is declined like **dieser**, i.e., it has the endings **-er**, **-e**, **-(e)s**, etc., depending upon the case and gender of the word it refers to.

Compare:

Haben Sie Brüder? Ja, einen, Have you any brothers? Yes, one.

Wie viele Klaviere sind im Zimmer? Natürlich nur ein(e)s, How many pianos are there in the room? Only one, of course.

(6)

The contracted form **eins** is usually preferred in the nom. and acc. neut. sing.

Similarly, when **kein** is used as a pronoun it too is declined like **dieser**. Thus:

Keiner von den Männern wollte es tun, None of the men wanted to do it.

9. **Gefällt Ihnen unser Wohnzimmer?** "Do you like our sitting-room?" The student has already come across the expression **gern haben** for "to like" (Lesson 4, §15). He should note this additional common expression for "to like" using the strong verb **gefallen**. The literal meaning of **gefallen** is "to please". The person pleased is put into the dative case, and the literal meaning of the sentence from the text is, then, "Does our sitting-room please (to) you?" Compare:

Gefällt ihm die Stadt? Does he like the town? (Does the town please (to) him?)

Gefallen Ihnen diese Bilder? Do you like these pictures? (Do these pictures please (to) you?)

Das Buch gefällt mir sehr, I like the book very much (The book pleases (to) me very much).

10. **Das freut mich sehr,** "I'm very glad", literally "that gladdens me very much". Note this common idiom.

11. **Es gefällt allen,** "Everybody likes it", lit. "It pleases (to) everybody". See §9 above. The pronoun **alle** (plural), "everybody", "all", is declined like the plural form of **dieser**, **diese**, **dieses** (Supplementary Notes, *D*, to Lesson 3). Example:

Alle sind sich einig, All are (everybody is) agreed.

The singular form, **alles**, "everything, all, anything", is declined like **dieses**.

Examples:

Man kann nicht alles haben, You cannot have everything.

Er ist mit allem zufrieden, He is satisfied with everything.

The declinable adjective **aller**, **alle**, **alles**, plural **alle**, is declined like **dieser**, etc. and used without the article. Examples:

Alle Mühe war umsonst, All the trouble was for nothing.

Alle Kinder waren im Zimmer, All the children were in the room.

The indeclinable adjective **all** is used before the definite article or a possessive or demonstrative adjective. Examples:

All das Geld (das ganze Geld) ist verloren, All the money has been lost.

Mit all ihrem Geld ist sie doch nicht glücklich, With all her money she still isn't happy.

All diese Bilder sind wertvoll, All these pictures are valuable.

Lektion 7

VERGLEICHE

1. **Siebte Lektion**, "Seventh lesson". The student will also find the fuller form **siebent(er, -e, -es)** for "seventh".
2. **Nun wollen wir . . . vergleichen**, "Now let us compare . . ." See Lesson 4, §1. The verb **wollen**, like **können**, is followed by a dependent infinitive, in this case **vergleichen**. The usual meaning of **wollen** is "to want to" and it is irregular, the singular of the present tense being: **ich will, du willst, er will**. The plural forms are regular, however.
3. **Dem**, "that", is a further example of the use of the demonstrative pron. **der, die, das**, as explained in Lesson 4, §13. It is frequently used with a following genitive to refer to a noun that has been mentioned before, where English uses a construction in which the noun is understood. Compare:

Sein Hund und der seiner Mutter, His dog and his mother's (his dog and that of his mother).

Ihr Buch und das ihrer Schwester, Her book and her sister's (her book and that of her sister).

4. **Mit dem der Familie Richter**, "with that of the Richter family", i.e. "with the Richters' (sitting-room)". **Der** is here the fem. gen. sing. of the fem. def. art. **die**, and it means "of the". This is the usual meaning of the genitive although it may often be rendered in English by the possessive case with 's. Compare:

Die Puppe der Schwester, The sister's doll.

Der Sohn der Mutter, The mother's son.

See also §19 below and Supplementary Notes, *B*.

5. **Richters**, "the Richters". There are two ways of indicating a family name in the plural in German. You may either add an -s to the name, as here, or use **die Familie** before the family name, as in the previous sentence. Compare: **Kramers** or **die Familie Kramer**, "The Kramers", and so on. Note that the form with -s is not generally preceded by the definite article as in English.
6. **Wir sind mit ihnen befreundet**, "We are friends of theirs", lit, "we are with them befriended". The past participle **befreundet** comes from the verb **befreunden**, "to befriend". As explained in Lesson 6, §3, the past participle goes to the end of a main clause. Also in Lesson 6, §3, the general rule was stated for the formation of the past participle.

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Verbs beginning with inseparable prefixes (of which **be-** is an example) are exceptions to this rule, however, and the past participle of such verbs does not have the prefix **ge-**. For a list of separable and inseparable prefixes, see Supplementary Notes, A.

7. **Da es aber etwas kleiner ist**, "As it is, however, somewhat smaller . . ." The conjunction **da**, "as", introduces a subordinate clause in which the finite verb (**ist**) comes at the end (see Lesson 5, §1): **als unseres (ist)** is a separate clause.
8. **Kleiner**, "smaller", is the comparative of the adjective **klein**, "small". As a general rule, German adjectives form their comparative by adding **-er** to the predicative form. Examples:

schön ,	beautiful	schöner ,	more beautiful
angenehm ,	pleasant	angenehmer ,	more pleasant
reich ,	rich	reicher ,	richer

Adjectives of one syllable, whose root vowel is **a**, **o** or **u**, sometimes take umlaut in addition to the ending **-er**, e.g.:

alt ,	old	älter ,	older
warm ,	warm	wärmer ,	warmer
groß ,	big	größer ,	bigger

These forms take the usual adjectival endings when used attributively. For the formation of the superlative, see Lesson 10, §20, and Lesson 31, §3.

9. **Unseres**, "ours". The possessive pronouns in German are similar to the possessive adjectives (see Supplementary Notes, C, to Lesson 1) but are declined like the demonstrative **dieser**, e.g. **meiner**, **meine**, **meines**, "mine".
10. **Weniger Möbelstücke**, "fewer pieces of furniture", i.e. "less furniture". **Weniger** is the comparative of **wenig**, "few". **Wenig** and **weniger** are not normally declined. The English singular collective "furniture" is rendered by either **die Möbelstücke** or **die Möbel**, both of which are plural in German. Compare:
Diese Möbel sind modern, This furniture is modern.
The singular of **Möbelstücke** is **(das) Möbelstück**, which means "(the) piece of furniture", e.g., **Das ist ein schönes Möbelstück**, "That's a nice piece of furniture."
11. **Der Bücherschrank steht nicht im Wohnzimmer . . . , sondern im Arbeitszimmer**, "The bookcase is not in the living-room, but in the study". The student should note the difference between **aber** and **sondern**, both meaning "but". **Sondern** is used after a negative in-

stead of **aber** to introduce a statement in direct contrast to a preceding one. Compare:

Er ist nicht reich, aber er ist freigebig, He's not rich, but (he's) generous.

But:

Er ist nicht reich, sondern arm, He's not rich, but poor.

Wir erwarteten ihn gestern, aber er ist nicht gekommen, We expected him yesterday, but he didn't come.

But:

Wir erwarten ihn nicht morgen, sondern übermorgen, We do not expect him tomorrow, but the day after.

Sie lacht jetzt, aber sie wird bald weinen, She's laughing now but she will soon be crying.

But:

Sie lachte nicht, sondern weinte, She didn't laugh, but (she) cried.

12. **Bei uns**, "at or in our house". The preposition **bei** is used with a noun or pronoun to indicate "at" or "in" a person's place of residence or work, etc. Compare the following:

Ich war gestern abend bei Kramers, I was at the Kramers' (house) last night.

Er wohnt bei seiner Schwester, He lives at his sister's; He lives with his sister.

Waren Sie heute beim Kaufmann? Were you at the grocer's today?

13. **Beide spielen gut Klavier**, "Both play the piano well". The normal position for adverbs of manner is after the object, e.g.:

Er kennt Hamburg sehr gut, He knows Hamburg very well.

Otto liest seine Bücher schnell, Otto reads his books quickly.

Er kaufte es billig, He bought it cheaply.

When the object and verb together form a set phrase, however, the object is usually treated like a separable prefix and instead of preceding the adverb of manner, follows it, as here.

The pronoun **beid(er, -e, -es)** is declined like **dies(er, -e, -es)**.

Note that the def. art. is not included in German before musical instruments in set expressions like **Klavier spielen**, "to play the piano"; **Geige spielen**, "to play the violin", etc.

14. **Noten** refers only to actual printed or manuscript music. The word for music in general is **die Musik**, e.g., **Meine Frau hat Musik sehr gern**, "My wife is very fond of music".

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15. **Sie gilt auch als die beste Pianistin der Gegend**, "She is also considered to be the best pianist in the district". **Gilt** comes from the strong verb **gelten** (see Appendix A) which has a number of meanings, e.g. "to apply", "to be valid", etc. Its literal meaning in the sentence from the text is "to be esteemed", and the following common expressions will illustrate the various meanings of the verb:

Die Regel gilt hier nicht, The rule doesn't *apply* here.

Die Fahrkarte gilt bis Ende Mai, The ticket is *valid* until the end of May.

Das Gesetz gilt für alle, The law *applies* to everybody.

16. **Die Pianistin** is the feminine form of **der Pianist**. A large number of nouns indicating occupations, etc., have a feminine equivalent ending in **-in**. Compare:

der Verkäufer , salesman	die Verkäuferin , saleswoman
der Sänger , (male) singer	die Sängerin , (female) singer
der Freund , (male) friend	die Freundin , (female) friend

17. **Der Gegend**, "of the district", is another example of the genitive case mentioned in §4 above. Here it does not indicate possession, but is used after a superlative, where we should use "in" in English. Compare:

London ist die größte Stadt der Welt, London is the biggest city in the world (lit. "of the world").

Grete ist das älteste Kind der Familie, Greta is the eldest child in the family (lit. "of the family").

18. **Ich selbst**, "I myself". The pronoun **selbst**, lit. "self", can be used with any noun or pronoun for emphasis. Compare:

Die Zimmer sind klein, aber das Haus selbst ist groß, The rooms are small, but the house itself is large.

Er kennt den Weg nicht; er ist hier selbst fremd, He doesn't know the way; he's a stranger here himself.

As an extension of this use, **selbst** sometimes precedes the word it refers to and is then translated in English by "even", e.g.:

Selbst das hat nichts genützt, Even that didn't do any good.

Selbst er wollte nicht bleiben, Even he didn't want to stay.

Selbst ihr Vater weiß, was sie getan hat, Even her father knows what she has done.

19. **Das Wohnzimmer von Richters**, "The Richters' sitting-room", "the sitting-room of the Richters". This phrase shows yet another method of indicating possession in German, corresponding to English "of". Compare §4 above and Lesson 1, §9.

This construction is used instead of the genitive with words which do not show a genitive inflection, and to avoid repetition of the genitive.

Examples:

Der Vater der Kinder, The father of the children.

But:

Er ist Vater von fünf Kindern, He's the father of five children.

Das Wohnzimmer der Familie Richter, The sitting-room of the Richter family.

But:

Das Wohnzimmer von Richters, The Richters' sitting-room.

Der Bruder meines Vaters, My father's brother.

But:

Der Bruder von dem Freund meines Onkels, My uncle's friend's brother.

20. **An der Wand**, "on the wall". We have already had **auf**, "on", e.g. **auf dem Tisch**, "on the table", in which the idea is expressed of one thing resting upon another. But there are expressions, as here, when "on" is rendered by **an**, and others where **an** corresponds to English "at". Examples:

an der Küste, on the coast

am Fluß, on (by) the river

an der Grenze, on the border

am Tisch, at the table (BUT **auf dem Tisch**, on the table)

an der Tür, at the door

an der Ecke, at the corner (of the street)

21. **Es ist von einem berühmten Maler**, "It's by a famous painter". Note the use of the preposition **von** to indicate the author or artist, etc., of a work. Compare:

Ein Buch von Thomas Mann, A book by Thomas Mann.

Eine Sonate von Beethoven, A sonata by Beethoven.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

A Compound Verbs

Compound verbs are those to which a prefix is attached, and this prefix may be separable or inseparable (see Lesson 5, §13).

(i) Verbs with Inseparable Prefixes

Verbs with inseparable prefixes are conjugated just like simple verbs, except that the past participle is formed without the addition of the *ge-*, e.g.: **besprechen**, "to discuss"; past part.: **besprochen**, "discussed": **wir haben es besprochen**, "we have discussed it." (Cp. §6 of the main notes.)

Examples of inseparable prefixes:

Prefix	Verb	Meaning	Simple Verb	Meaning
be-	bestehen	to consist	stehen	to stand
emp-	empfangen	to receive	fangen	to catch
ent-	entfalten	to unfold	fallen	to fold
er-	erwarten	to wait for	warten	to wait
ge-	gefallen	to please	fallen	to fall
hinter-	hinterlegen	to deposit	legen	to lay, put
*miß-	mißverstehen	to misunderstand	(ver)stehen	to (under)stand
ver-	verstehen	to understand	stehen	to stand
wider-	widerstehen	to resist	stehen	to stand
zer-	zerstören	to destroy	stören	to disturb

(ii) Verbs with Separable Prefixes

Verbs with separable prefixes are conjugated like the simple verb from which they are derived. For the formation of the past part. of these verbs see Lesson 9, §14.

Examples of separable prefixes:

Prefix	Verb	Meaning	Simple Verb	Meaning
ab-	ablegen	to take off	legen	to lay, put
an-	anziehen	to put on	ziehen	to pull
auf-	aufstehen	to get up	stehen	to stand
aus-	ausmachen	to put out	machen	to make
bei-	beistehen	to assist	stehen	
dar-	darstellen	to represent	stellen	to put
ein-	eintreten	to come in	treten	to step
heim-	heimkehren	to return home	kehren	to turn
her-	herkommen	to come from	kommen	to come
hin-	hingehen	to go to	gehen	to go
los-	losmachen	to loosen	machen	
mit-	mitgehen	to accompany	gehen	
nach-	nachsehen	to look up	sehen	to see
statt-	stattfinden	to take place	finden	to find
teil-	teilnehmen	to take part	nehmen	to take
vor-	vorstellen	to introduce	stellen	
weg-	weggehen	to go away	gehen	
wieder-	wiedersehen	to see again	sehen	
zu-	zuhören	to listen	hören	to hear

In addition to the above simple prefixes, many verbs are compounded of compound prefixes, such as: **dabeistehen**, "to stand near"; **entgegenkommen**, "to come towards"; **hinuntergehen**, "to go down"; **vorbeifahren**, "to drive past", etc.

(iii) Prefixes which may be either separable or inseparable

The following prefixes are separable when stressed, and inseparable when unstressed: **durch-**, **über-**, **um-**, **unter-**, **voll-**.

The prefix **wieder-** is normally separable except in the common verb **wiederholen**, "to repeat".

* This may be separable in the infinitive and/or past participle of some verbs.

B The Genitive

- (i) Feminine nouns and plural nouns are not inflected in the genitive, e.g., **die Familie**, "the family", **der Vater der Familie**, "the father of the family"; **die Kinder**, "the children", **der Vater der Kinder**, "the father of the children".
- (ii) The majority of masculine and neuter nouns add **s** or **es** in the genitive singular, e.g.

Der Sohn des Vaters, "the father's son".
 Das Dach des Hauses, "the roof of the house".

(-es is normally added to those words ending in an s-sound.)

- (iii) Weak masculine or neuter nouns add **-n** or **-en** in the genitive singular, e.g.,

Das Buch des Jungen, "the boy's book".
 Die Bücher des Studenten, "the student's books".

(-en is used when the noun does not already end in -e.)

- (iv) Most feminine *names* also add **-s** in the genitive singular but retain the form of the nominative in all the other cases.

(v) In ordinary speaking and writing a noun in the genitive precedes the noun it qualifies *only* if it is the name of a person (see Lesson 1, §9). It is only in elevated literary or poetical style that other genitives precede, and to say or write, for instance, **des Jungen Buch** for "the boy's book" would be quite out of place.

- C** The demonstrative pronoun **der, die, das** (see Lesson 4, §13) is declined like the definite article with the exception of the genitive singular and the genitive and dative plural, where the following forms are used

	Masc. sing.	Fem. sing.	Neut. sing.	Plural
<i>Gen.</i>	dessen	deren	dessen	deren
<i>Dat.</i>	dem	der	dem	denen

Examples:

Vergleichen wir unsere Zimmer mit **denen** der Familie Richter, Let us compare our rooms with those of the Richters'.

Ist das Ihr Buch? Nein, es ist **das** meiner Tante, Is this your book? No, it is my aunt's (that of my aunt).

- D** The relative pronoun **der, die, das**. (See Lesson 3, §21).

The above declension is also used for the relative pronoun.

Examples:

Wir haben einen Garten, in **dem** wir Blumen ziehen, We have a garden in which we grow flowers.

Ist das der Mann, **dessen** Garten wir gestern gesehen haben? Is that the man whose garden we saw yesterday?

Das sind die Damen, **deren** Töchter nach Amerika gereist sind, Those are the ladies whose daughters have gone to America.

Lektion 8

NOCH EIN GESPRÄCH

1. **Noch ein Gespräch**, "Another conversation". The word "another" is ambiguous in English, as it may mean "an additional one" or "a totally different one". In German **noch** is used in the first case, **ander** in the second. Compare the following:

Ich möchte noch eine Tasse Kaffee, bitte, I should like another (= an additional) cup of coffee, please.

Bringen Sie mir bitte eine andere Tasse, diese ist schmutzig, Bring me another cup, please, this one is dirty.

Other examples of **noch** in this sense:

Ich habe noch zwei Briefe zu schreiben, I've another two (two more) letters to write.

Ich habe nur noch zwei Pralinen, I've only two chocolates left.

Note also the use of **noch** in its literal sense: **Wohnen Sie noch in Hamburg?** Do you *still* live in Hamburg?

2. **Ich möchte Ihnen noch einige Fragen darüber stellen**, "I should like to ask you a few more (additional) questions about it". **Ich möchte**, "I should like", comes from the irregular verb, **mögen**, "to like", which in the present tense has the irregular forms **ich mag, du magst, er mag**. In addition to the meaning, "to like", **mögen** often corresponds to English "may", denoting a possibility. Compare:

Otto mag seine Kusine nicht, Otto doesn't like his cousin.

Er mag sich irren, He may be wrong.

Möchte is actually the imperfect subjunctive of the verb **mögen**, this form being used with **ich** and **er**. To it are added the usual endings (-st, -n, -t) for the remaining persons, e.g., **Möchten Sie eine Tasse Kaffee?** "Would you like a cup of coffee?" **Wir möchten vierzehn Tage hier bleiben**, "We should like to stay here a fortnight". An explanation of this verb form will be found in Lesson 36, §3.

Note the expression **eine Frage stellen**, "to ask a question", lit. "to put a question (to a person)". Compare: **Er hat mir einige Fragen gestellt**, "He asked me (to me) a few questions".

3. **Einige** is declined like the plural of **dieser**.
4. **Die Wahl fällt mir schwer**, "The choice is difficult for me", i.e. "It's difficult to choose". Note this idiom. **Fällt** comes from the strong verb **fallen** (see Appendix A), meaning "to fall".

5. **Im großen und ganzen**, "on the whole", lit. "in the large and the whole". Another common idiom to note.
6. **Sie haben . . . später geheiratet**, "They got married later". The verb **heiraten** means "to marry" or "to get married", e.g.:
Sie hat meinen Bruder geheiratet, She married my brother.
Wann heiraten Sie? When are you getting married?
 "To marry" in the sense of "to perform the marriage ceremony" is rendered by the verb **trauen**, e.g.:
Der Geistliche hat sie getraut, The clergyman married them.
7. **Sie haben nämlich später geheiratet als wir und haben daher ihre Möbel später gekauft**, "You see, they got married later than we (did), and so they bought their furniture later". The perfect tense in German often corresponds to the English simple past tense, e.g.:
Otto hat gestern den ganzen Tag im Garten gespielt, Otto played in the garden all day yesterday.
Haben Sie vorige Nacht gut geschlafen? Did you sleep well last night?
8. **Was halten Sie von dem Gemälde, das dort im Wohnzimmer hängt?** "What do you think of the painting hanging in the living-room there?" Note the expression **halten von**, "to think of" in the sense of "to have an opinion of", e.g.:
Was halten Sie von unserem Haus? What do you think of our house?
Was hält er von Ihrem neuen Buch? What does he think of your new book?
Wir halten nicht viel davon, We do not think much of it.
9. **Es ist doch ein ausgezeichnetes Bild, nicht wahr?** "It is certainly a fine picture, isn't it?" The little word **doch** is here, as in many other cases in German, used as an expletive, and need not necessarily be translated in English. Compare the following:
Sie dürfen nicht gehen! Ich gehe doch! You may not go! I'm going just the same!
Das müssen Sie doch wissen, You must know that (surely).
 Compare Lesson 6, §6.
10. **Nicht wahr?** lit. "not true?" is frequently used after a statement in the sense of *isn't it?* *doesn't it?* etc. thus turning it into a question, as will be seen from the following examples:
Er kommt morgen, nicht wahr? He's coming tomorrow, isn't he?
Sie spielt gut Klavier, nicht wahr? She plays the piano well, doesn't she?
Otto ist acht Jahre alt, nicht wahr? Otto is eight, isn't he?
Sie können es sehen, nicht wahr? You can see it, can't you?

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11. **Ich muß**, "I must", comes from the verb **müssen**, "to have to", which has the same form for the 3rd pers. sing. i.e. **er muß**, "he must". Like the verbs **können**, and **wollen**, **müssen** takes a complementary verb in the infinitive, in this case: **bewundern**.
12. **So oft ich es ansehe**, "whenever I look at it". The conjunction **so oft**, "as often as", "whenever", introduces a dependent clause in which the finite verb comes at the end. **Ansehen**, "to look at", is a verb with a separable prefix. In Lesson 5, §13, we saw that in simple tenses the separable prefix is detached from the verb in a main clause. In a dependent clause, on the other hand, the prefix is always attached to the verb, as here. We had an example of this in Lesson 3 with the separable compound **anbauen**, see Lesson 3, §26. Compare:
- Herr Kramer **sieht** das Gemälde **an**, Mr. Kramer is looking at the painting.
- But:
- Der Mann, der das Gemälde **ansieht**, ist Herr Kramer, The man who is looking at the painting is Mr. Kramer.
- Ich **gehe aus**, I am going out.
- But:
- Er bleibt zu Hause, wenn ich **ausgehe**, He stays at home when I go out.
13. **Ich glaube, es ist ein sehr gutes Instrument**, "I think (that) it's a very fine instrument". Just as we may omit the conjunction "that" in similar sentences in English, so its German equivalent **daß** may be either inserted or omitted. If it is omitted, then the noun clause has normal word order. If it is used, however, the finite verb goes to the end, viz. **ich glaube, daß es ein gutes Instrument ist**. Whether **daß** is used or not, a comma *must* separate the two clauses in German. This applies to *all* dependent clauses in German: they must be separated from the main clause by a comma. Compare Lesson 3, §21.

Lektion 9

BESUCH

1. **Besuch.** The literal meaning of **Besuch** is "visit", but it is frequently used where we should say "visitors" or "company", e.g.:

Sie hat oft Besuch, She often has visitors.

Wir haben heute Besuch, We've got visitors coming today.

Compare Lesson 10, §24.

2. **Es ist Sonnabend nachmittag,** "It is Saturday afternoon". If the complement of the verb **sein** is a noun, the subject is expressed by **es** no matter what the gender of the following noun may be. Compare:

Was ist das? What's this?

Es ist eine Schallplatte, It's a record.

Sonnabend, "Saturday", is generally used in the northern parts of Germany, while in the west and south one will frequently hear **Samstag** instead.

3. **Es klopft,** "There's a knock", lit. "it knocks". Note this idiomatic expression.
4. **Unser Nachbar . . . ist eben gekommen,** "Our neighbour *has* just come". In Lesson 6, §3, we referred to the perfect tense, which may be formed with either **haben** or **sein** and the past participle of a verb. **Kommen**, like a number of other intransitive verbs denoting motion, is conjugated with **sein**. A list of verbs taking **sein** instead of **haben** is given in the Supplementary Notes, *D*.
5. **Öffnet,** "opens", comes from the regular verb **öffnen**, "to open". An -e is inserted here before the addition of the -t to facilitate pronunciation. See Supplementary Notes, *E*, to Lesson 3.
6. **(Das Mädchen) läßt ihn ein,** "(The maid) lets him in". **Läßt** is the 3rd pers. sing. of the verb **lassen**; see Appendix A.
7. **(Wir) geben ihm die Hand,** "(We) shake hands with him", lit. "(We) give to him the hand". Another common idiom to be noted.
8. **(Wir) fordern ihn auf, Platz zu nehmen,** "(we) ask him to sit down". The student has already encountered the use of the infinitive after the verbs **wollen**, **können**, **lassen**, **müssen**, etc., where the particle **zu**, "to", is not required. In a number of other cases, however, the infinitive of the verb is preceded by **zu**, much as the infinitive is sometimes preceded by *to* in English. It does not follow, however, that **zu**

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is required wherever *to* is used in English, or that it may be omitted wherever *to* is omitted in English. Fuller details of the use of **zu** with the infinitive are given in the Supplementary Notes, *A* and *B*.

Note the idiom **Platz nehmen**, "to take a seat", i.e. "to sit down".

9. **Darauf** may also mean "afterwards", as here, in addition to "on it" (as in Lesson 5).
10. **Kurz darauf hören wir . . . klingeln**, "Shortly afterwards we hear a ring", lit. "to ring". Here, the infinitive is used without the preposition **zu** as is usual after verbs like **sehen**, "to see", **hören**, "to hear", etc. See Supplementary Notes *A* and *B*.
11. **Das ist Helene Schmidt . . . , die eben vom Lande gekommen ist** "It's Helene Schmidt . . . , who has just come from the country", lit. "who just from the country come is". Note that the rule that the finite verb must come at the end of a dependent clause (Lesson 3, §22), applies even in the case of compound tenses. Normally, of course, the past participle goes to the end of a main clause, e.g.:
Helene Schmidt ist vom Lande gekommen.
In the dependent clause, however, we must have: **Helene Schmidt, die vom Lande gekommen ist.**
12. **Lande** is the dat. sing. form of **Land** (neut.), "country". A number of masculine and neuter monosyllabic nouns may add this **-e** in the dative singular. It may be omitted, but is often added, especially in set phrases like **zu Hause**, **nach Hause**, etc.
Wir sehen die Familie auf dem Bilde, We see the family in the picture.
Er ist nicht zu Hause, He's not at home.
13. **Die . . . das Wochenende bei uns verbringen wird**, "who . . . will spend the weekend with us". The future tense in German is formed by use of the present tense of the verb **werden** with an infinitive. **Werden** has two irregular forms in the present tense: **er wird**, **du wirst**. Examples:
Ich werde singen, I shall sing.
Er wird kommen, He will come.
Wir werden rauchen, We shall smoke.
14. **Sie . . . wird . . . vorgestellt**, "She is introduced". **Vorgestellt** is the past participle of the verb **vorstellen**, "to introduce", which is a compound verb with a stressed separable prefix, e.g.:
Er stellt mich vor, He introduces me.

The past participle of such verbs consists of the past participle of the simple verb from which the compound is formed, plus the prefix. Thus the past participle of **vorstellen** is **vor** plus the past participle of **stellen** (lit. "to place, put") i.e. **gestellt**, hence **vorgestellt**. Similarly, the past participle of **anmachen**, "to switch on" (Lesson 5) is **an** plus the past part. of **machen**, **gemacht**, hence **angemacht**, as in **Er hat das Licht angemacht**, "He switched on the light".

The past participle of any transitive verb is combined with the verb **werden** to form the *passive voice* in German. Examples:

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Sie schließt die Tür , She shuts the door.	Die Tür wird von ihr geschlossen , The door is shut by her.
Er bezahlt uns regelmäßig , He pays us regularly.	Wir werden regelmäßig von ihm bezahlt , We are paid regularly by him.
Die Tante stellt sie dem Herrn Lehmann vor , The aunt introduces her to Mr. Lehmann.	Sie wird von der Tante dem Herrn Lehmann vorgestellt , She is introduced to Mr. Lehmann by her aunt.
Der Vater begrüßt seinen Sohn , The father greets his son.	Der Sohn wird von seinem Vater begrüßt , The son is greeted by his father.

As will be seen from these examples and the sentence from the text, "by" in the passive voice is rendered in German by **von**, if it denotes the direct agent.

15. **Von dieser**, "by this one", i.e. "by the latter". **Dieser** is here feminine referring to **die Tante**. The demonstrative **dieser** is often used with the meaning "this one", where we should use a simple pronoun in English.
16. **Dem Herrn Lehmann**, "to Mr. Lehmann". The def. art. is often found before proper names in German in cases other than the nominative. Thus one might say: **Frau Lehmann** ist gekommen, but: Ich sah gestern **die Frau Lehmann**. The insertion of the def. art. in such cases is, however, largely a matter of personal choice and the rule is not always adhered to.

Herrn is the dative form of **Herr** which is one of a number of masculine weak nouns taking **-n** in ALL cases of the singular except the nominative.

17. **Die Tagesneuigkeiten**, "The news of the day". All nouns ending in **-keit** are feminine, and form their plural by the addition of **-en** to the singular.

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18. **Bald nachher bringt das Dienstmädchen den Kaffee . . . herein**, "Soon afterwards the maid brings in the coffee". One of the features of German is that there is far greater precision when speaking of direction than is usual in English. Thus the separable prefixes listed in the Supplementary Notes, A (ii), to Lesson 7 are normally only used for compounding verbs which do not imply any specific direction or in which there is no idea of motion towards a definite goal. Thus the compound verb **einbringen**, composed of **ein**, "in", and **bringen**, "to bring", means "to bring in" in a purely general sense, without any idea of specific direction implicit in the word "in". It would be used in a context such as: **Sein Geschäft bringt nur wenig ein**, "His business only brings in a little", i.e., "He doesn't get much from his business".

When we wish to indicate a specific direction, starting from some particular place, which may or may not be expressed, the prefixes are usually compounded with **her-** to indicate "hither", i.e. "to here", (towards the speaker) and **hin-** to denote "thither", i.e. "to there" (away from the speaker). Thus in the sentence from the text, **herein** really means "in to here", i.e., in *to where the speaker is*. **Her** and **hin** may also be used by themselves. Compare:

Er **führt** uns heute **aus**, um die Stadt zu besichtigen, He's taking us out today to see the town.

Ich **führte** ihn in den Garten **hinaus**, I took (led) him out into the garden.

Die ganze Mannschaft ist mit dem Schiff **untergegangen**, The whole crew went down with the ship.

Er ist die Treppe **hinuntergegangen**, He went down the stairs.

Er ist **ausgefahren**, He has gone out.

Er ist zu seinem Bruder **hinausgefahren**, He has gone out to his brother's.

Wir wohnen **hier**, We live here.
Ich kann es **dort** nicht finden, I cannot find it there.

Kommen Sie **her**! Come here.
Gehen Sie **hin**! Go there.

19. **Ein Kännchen Milch**, "A jug of milk". Note that there is no equivalent of "of" in the German phrase. This will be explained more fully in the next lesson.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

A The infinitive is used without **zu**

- (i) After the auxiliary verbs of mood **müssen**, "to have to"; **können**, "to be able to"; **lassen**, "to let"; **wollen**, "to want to"; **dürfen**, "to be allowed to"; **mögen**, "to like to", "to be possible"; **sollen**, "to be said to"; e.g.:

Können Sie deutsch sprechen? Can you speak German?

Er muß hier bleiben, He must stay here.

Ich will ihn nicht sehen, I don't want to see him.

- (ii) After the verbs **sehen**, **hören**, **fühlen**, **heißen**, **helfen**, **lehren**, **lernen**, where we use the infinitive or a present participle in English, e.g.:

Ich lerne Deutsch sprechen, I am learning to speak German.

Er lehrt mich Deutsch schreiben, He is teaching me to write German.

Ich hörte ihn singen, I heard him singing.

Sehen Sie sie kommen? Do you see them coming?

B The Infinitive with **zu**

- (i) The infinitive with **zu** is generally used after a preposition, where we should use the gerund in English. Compare:

Er trat ein, ohne zu klopfen, He came in without knocking.

Wir gingen nach Hause, statt dort zu bleiben, We went home instead of staying there.

- (ii) The infinitive with **zu** is used after **um** to express purpose. **Zu** immediately precedes the infinitive, which stands at the end of the clause:

Wir leben nicht, um zu essen, We do not live (in order) to eat.

Wir essen aber, um zu leben, But we eat (in order) to live.

Hans war gekommen, um ihn zu begrüßen, Hans had come (in order) to welcome him.

Frequently, however, **um** is omitted in sentences of this type, e.g.:

Sie geht jeden Morgen aus, (um) Einkäufe zu machen, She goes out every morning to do the shopping.

- (iii) With the verb **sein**, "to be", the infinitive with **zu** is used to render the English active or passive infinitive, e.g.:

Auf dem Sofa ist ein Kissen zu sehen, On the sofa a cushion is *to be seen*.

Es ist hier viel zu sehen, There's a lot *to be seen* (or: to see) here.

Es gibt hier viel zu tun, There's a great deal *to be done* (or: to do) here.

- (iv) In most other cases not covered by **A** above, e.g.:

Er scheint sehr reich zu sein, He seems to be very rich.

Das ist leicht zu verstehen, That's easy to understand.

Es ist eine Freude zu leben, It's a pleasure to be alive.

C Verbs forming their compound tenses with **haben**:

- (i) Transitive verbs, reflexive verbs, and a great many intransitive verbs, e.g.:

Ich habe ihn gestern gesehen, I saw him yesterday.

Haben Sie es noch nicht getan? Haven't you done it yet?

Wir haben uns noch nicht gewaschen, We haven't washed yet.

Es hat mir gefallen, I liked it (lit. "It has pleased to me").

D Verbs forming their compound tenses with **sein**:

The following intransitive verbs:

- (i) **sein**, "to be", and **bleiben**, "to stay", "to remain", e.g.:

Ich bin nie in Deutschland gewesen, I have never been to Germany.

Ist Hans gestern zu Hause geblieben? Did Hans stay at home yesterday?

(9)

- (ii) Verbs indicating a change of state, e.g. **erscheinen**, "to appear"; **verschwinden**, "to disappear"; **sterben**, "to die"; **werden**, "to become", etc.

Examples:

Friedrich der Große ist im Jahre 1786 **gestorben**, Frederick the Great died in 1786.

Er ist sehr alt **geworden**, He got (became) very old.

- (iii) Verbs of motion, e.g. **fahren**, "to drive, go"; **steigen**, "to climb"; **kommen**, "to come"; **gehen**, "to go", etc.

Examples:

Er ist um sechs Uhr **angekommen**, He arrived at six o'clock.

Wann ist Otto nach Hamburg **gefahren**? When did Otto go to Hamburg?

Note: If these and similar verbs of motion are used transitively, however, they are conjugated with **haben**, not **sein**, e.g.:

Er **hat mich** in seinem Auto nach Hamburg **gefahren**, He drove me to Hamburg in his car.

But: Ich **bin** mit ihm **gefahren**, I drove with him.

- (iv) A few impersonal expressions, e.g. **geschehen**, "to happen"; **gelingen**, "to succeed", etc.

Examples:

Es ist mir nicht **gelingen**, ihn zu überzeugen, I was not successful in convincing him.

Wann ist es **geschehen**? When did it happen?

Lektion 10

NACHMITTAGSKAFFEE

1. **Guten Tag!** "Good day", or "good afternoon". This expression can be used for any time of the day until evening. Note that this and similar greetings are in the accusative case. Compare: **guten Abend**, "good evening".
2. **Wie geht es Ihnen?** "How are you?" lit. "How goes it to you?" Note this very common idiom with the verb **gehen** and the dative of the person concerned. Compare:
Es geht mir sehr gut, I'm very well (lit. It goes to me very well).
Es geht ihm im Augenblick schlecht, He's not well at the moment.
3. **Und Ihnen?** "And you?" i.e. "And how are you?" Note that the dative form **Ihnen** must be used here as **wie geht es** is understood, i.e. **Und (wie geht es) Ihnen?**
4. **Wollen Sie bitte Platz nehmen?** "Will you sit down, please?" **Wollen** is used instead of **werden** for "will" when the latter implies "to like" or "to choose" rather than a future occurrence. Thus:
Wollen Sie Kaffee trinken? Will you have some coffee? (i.e. Would you like some coffee?)
5. **Einen Augenblick**, "a moment". Adverbial expressions of time indicating duration are usually put in the accusative case without any preceding preposition. Compare:
Er arbeitet den ganzen Tag, He works all day.
Ich habe zwei Stunden gewartet, I waited two hours.
6. **Da bist du ja, Helene!** "So there you are, Helen!" For the first time we have in this lesson examples of the *familiar* form of address (**du** subject, **dich**, direct object, i.e. accusative, and **dir** indirect object, i.e. dative). This form is used when speaking to an intimate friend, a near relative, a child, etc. In the case of regular weak verbs, the ending for this form of address is **-(e)st**. Thus **rauchen**, "to smoke": **du rauchst**, "you smoke"; **lernen**, "to learn": **du lernst**, "you learn". An **-e** is sometimes inserted before the ending **-st** to facilitate pronunciation. Thus: **öffnen**, "to open": **du öffnest**, "you open". Compare Lesson 3, Supplementary Notes, (e). If a verb-stem already ends in **-s** then **t** alone is usually added, e.g. **heißen**: **du heißt**; similarly in the case of verb-stems ending in **-z**: **sitzen**: **du sitzt**.

(10)

7. **Ja**, in addition to meaning "yes", is also frequently used as an expletive, to round off a sentence. It may sometimes be translated by "so", or "indeed", or is frequently left untranslated, depending upon the context. Compare:

Kommen Sie JA morgen! Mind you come tomorrow.

Ich sagte es ja, I told you so!

Ich habe ihn auch nicht gern, aber er ist ja mein Bruder, I don't like him either, but he is my brother, after all.

Sie sehen ja so blaß aus, You look so pale.

Sie wissen ja, daß ich nicht kommen kann, But you know that I can't come.

8. **Ich freue mich sehr, dich wiederzusehen**, "I'm very glad to see you again". The verb **wiedersehen** is a compound verb with separable prefix, e.g.:

Wann sehe ich Sie wieder? When shall I see you again? We have already seen that the prefix is reconnected to the verb in the past part. (Lesson 9, §14), and the same is true in the infinitive, e.g.:

Ich werde Sie nächsten Montag wiedersehen, I shall see you again next Monday.

Wollen Sie das Licht anmachen? Will you put the light on?

When the infinitive is used with **zu** (as explained in the Supplementary Notes, B, to Lesson 9), **zu** does not directly precede the infinitive form of a compound verb with separable prefix, but is placed between the prefix and the verb, as here: **wiederzusehen**. Other examples:

Wir baten ihn, das Licht anzumachen, We asked him to put the light on.

Er mußte aufstehen, um mich einzulassen, He had to get up to let me in.

9. **Du siehst aber gut aus!** "You do look well!" In the case of strong and irregular verbs with a vowel change in the 3rd person sing. present tense, e.g. **lesen**, "to read": **sie liest**, "she is reading", the **du** form usually has the same vowel as the 3rd person sing., e.g. **du liest**, "you are reading". Thus the compound verb **aussehen**, "to look" has: **du siehst aus**, the 3rd person pres. sing. of **sehen** being: **er sieht**. Do not confuse **aussehen** and **ansehen**; the former means "to look" in the sense of "to appear", while **ansehen** means "to look at". Compare:

Er sieht sehr krank aus, He looks very ill.

Sehen Sie das Bild an, Look at the picture!

Aber does not mean "but" here, but is merely used for emphasis.

- 10 **Ihr kennt einander noch nicht**, "You don't know one another yet". **Ihr** is the plural form of **du** explained in §6 above. As a general rule the form of the verb used with **ihr** is obtained by substituting **-t** for the **-en** of the infinitive. Thus **kennen**, "to know": **ihr kennt**, "you know"; **rauchen**, "to smoke": **ihr raucht**, "you smoke"; **lesen**, "to read": **ihr lest**, "you read", etc.

The verb **kennen** is used for "to know" only in the sense of "to be acquainted with". For "to know" in the sense of "to have knowledge of certain facts", etc., the verb **wissen** must be used. Compare the following:

Ich kenne den Mann, I know the man.

Aber ich weiß nicht, wo er wohnt, But I do not know where he lives.

Otto kennt ein gutes Hotel in Berlin, Otto knows a good hotel in Berlin.

Er weiß nicht, wieviel das kostet, He doesn't know how much it is.

11. **Darf ich bekannt machen?** "Allow me to introduce you", lit. "May I make known?" **Darf** comes from the irregular verb **dürfen** (see Appendix A), the most common meaning of which is "to be allowed to", "to be permitted to". Compare:

Darf man hier rauchen? May one smoke here?

Er darf nicht gehen, He may not go; he isn't allowed to go.

Wir dürfen während der Lektion nur Deutsch sprechen, We may only speak German during the lesson.

12. **Fräulein**, "Miss", may also mean "young lady", and is formed by the addition of the suffix **-lein** to the noun **die Frau**. Words formed by addition of the suffixes **-lein** or **-chen** (see Lesson 1, §15) are always neuter and are diminutives. The diminutive is quite common in German and is often used as a term of endearment, without any idea of physical smallness. Compare:

der Tisch , the table	das Tischchen , the little table	
die Mutter , the mother	das Mütterchen	} “little mother” “old woman” “grannie”
	or	
	das Mütterlein	

If the root-vowel of the simple noun is **a**, **o** or **u** this usually takes the umlaut in the diminutive form.

13. **Sehr erfreut**, "How do you do". The literal meaning of this phrase is "very glad", **erfreut** being the past part. of the verb **erfreuen**, "to rejoice", "to gladden". It is the usual reply to an introduction, although one may also hear **sehr angenehm** (lit. "very pleasant").

(10)

14. **Zwei Stück, bitte**, "Two lumps, please". The usual meaning of **das Stück** is "the piece" and its plural form is **die Stücke**. When masculine and neuter nouns denoting measure, weight, quantity etc., are preceded by a numeral, however, the singular form is used; compare: **fünf Pfund**, "five pounds"; **zwei Fuß**, "two feet". Feminine nouns are used in the plural, as in **zwei Flaschen**, "two bottles". When these expressions are followed in English by *of* and a noun (e.g. "two lumps *of* sugar"), the equivalent of "of" is not inserted in German, thus:
- Zwei Stück Zucker**, Two lumps of sugar.
Fünf Pfund Kartoffeln, Five pounds of potatoes.
Ein Glas Bier, A glass of beer.
Zwei Flaschen Wein, Two bottles of wine.
Ein Kännchen Milch, A jug of milk.
15. **Ich trinke den Kaffee gern süß**, "I like my coffee sweet". For **gern** here, see Lesson 4, §15. Note the use of the definite article (**den Kaffee**). This is usually inserted in German before the names of drinks, meals, etc. Compare Lesson 11, §3.
16. **Was gibt's Neues?** "What's new?", i.e., "What's the news?". **Neues** is a neuter noun formed from the adjective **neu**, "new". An abstract noun may be formed from any German adjective by giving it a capital letter and declining it as a neuter adjective. Compare: **das Alte und das Neue**, "the old and the new". The 's here is an abbreviation of **es**.
17. **Wie geht's Geschäft?** "How's business?" For this use of **gehen** compare §2 above. The 's indicates **das** here, which may sometimes be abbreviated in colloquial, rapid, speech.
18. **Es wird immer schlimmer**, "It's getting worse and worse". For this use of **werden**, see Lesson 5, §12. The adverb **immer**, literally "always", "ever", may be used with any comparative adjective, where we should use a double comparative in English, e.g.:
- Es wird immer wärmer**, It's getting hotter and hotter.
Die Arbeit wird immer schwerer, The work is getting more and more difficult.
19. **Offen gestanden**, "to be frank", lit. "frankly admitted", **Gestanden** is the past part. of the strong verb **gestehen**, "to admit", "to confess". See Supplementary Notes, A (i), to Lesson 7.
20. **Das schlechteste Jahr**, "The worst year". The superlative of adjectives is formed by adding **-st** or **-est** to the stem of the comparative. The **-e** is inserted to facilitate pronunciation. If the comparative form already ends in **-s**, **-est** is normally added, but note **der, die, das größte** below.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
schön	schöner	der, die, das schönste, the most beautiful
kalt	kälter	der, die, das kälteste, the coldest
reich	reicher	der, die, das reichste, the richest
schlecht	schlechter	der, die, das schlechteste, the worst
heiß	heißer	der, die, das heißeste, the hottest
groß	größer	der, die, das größte, the largest

The superlative forms are declined just like any other adjective. See also Lesson 31, §3, for another form of the superlative.

21. **Seit langem**, “for a long time”, lit. “since long”. The adjective **lang** is here declined as a neuter singular adjective and is in the dative case, being dependent upon the preposition **seit**, “since”. See Supplementary Notes to Lesson 5. **Lang**, lit. “long”, is often used as here with the meaning “a long time”.

22. **Das tut mir aber herzlich leid**, “I’m very sorry about that”. The expression **leid tun** means, literally, “to do pain”, i.e. “to hurt”. As an extension of this, it corresponds to “to be sorry”. It is used impersonally with the neuter pronoun **es** or **das** and the person expressing regret is indicated by a pronoun in the dative case, e.g.:

Es tut ihm sehr leid, He’s very sorry.

The word **leid** in this expression, although not joined to the verb **tun**, is regarded as a separable prefix as far as word order is concerned.

23. **Wie geht es Ihrem Neffen?** “How is your nephew?” **Der Neffe**, “the nephew”, together with most masculine words of two syllables ending in **-e**, adds an **-n** in all cases of the singular except the nominative. Compare:

Ich sah gestern Ihren Neffen, I saw your nephew yesterday.

Compare Lesson 1, §13.

24. **Zu Besuch**, “on a visit”. Compare Lesson 9, §1, and the following additional examples of the word **Besuch**:

Er kommt morgen zu uns auf Besuch, He’s coming to visit us tomorrow.

Richard ist bei seinem Onkel auf Besuch, Richard is visiting his uncle.

Lektion 11

IM ESSZIMMER

1. **Im Eßzimmer nehmen wir unsere Mahlzeiten ein**, "In the dining-room we have our meals". Note the use of **einnehmen**, lit. "to take in", for English "have". The simple verb **nehmen** is also used in this way, that is, where the English verb "have" implies "take". Compare:
Er nimmt jeden Tag ein Bad, He has a bath every day.
Wann nehmen Sie dieses Jahr Urlaub? When are you having your holiday this year?
2. **Am Morgen**, "in the morning"; **zu Mittag**, "at midday"; **am Nachmittag**, "in the afternoon"; **am Abend**, "in the evening". Note these very common expressions of time.
3. **Das Frühstück**, "breakfast"; **das Mittagessen**, "lunch" or "dinner"; **der Kaffee**, "coffee"; **das Abendessen**, "dinner" or "supper". Note that the definite article is always used before the names of meals in German.
4. **Vor kurzem**, "a short time ago". The preposition **vor**, lit. "in front of", often corresponds to English "ago". It *precedes* the word or words it refers to. Compare:
Ich habe es vor vierzehn Jahren gekauft, I bought it *fourteen years ago*.
Vor wie langer Zeit haben Sie ihn gesehen? *How long ago* did you see him?
Kurzem is the dat. neut. sing. form of the adjective **kurz**, "short". Compare Lesson 10, §21. Although adjectives used as nouns usually have capital letters, in certain standing phrases the adjective may retain a small letter. Compare **im großen und ganzen** in Lesson 8.
5. **Aus dem Ausland**, "from abroad". German has a noun **das Ausland**, to indicate all countries outside one's own. Used with the prepositions **aus**, "out", and **in**, "in", it corresponds to English "from abroad" and "abroad", e.g.
Er wohnt im Ausland, He lives abroad.
Wir fahren (gehen) nächstes Jahr ins Ausland, We're going abroad next year.
6. **Zum Abendessen**, "to dinner". See §3 above.
7. **Eingeladen** is the past participle of the separable verb **einladen**, "to invite", which is conjugated like the strong verb **laden**. See Appendix A.

8. . . . **der vor kurzem aus dem Ausland gekommen und heute bei Brauns zum Abendessen eingeladen ist**, “. . . who arrived from abroad a short time ago and has been invited to dinner today at the Browns’”. The verb **ist** here is performing two functions: (i) it is the auxiliary for the formation of the perfect tense: **Herr Müller ist aus dem Ausland gekommen**, Mr. Müller *has come* from abroad”; (ii) it is used with the past participle **eingeladen** to form what may appear to be the passive voice but is not a true passive. The true passive with **werden**, indicating an *action*, was dealt with in Lesson 9, §14. When the past participle is used with **sein**, the two together merely indicate a *state*. Examples:

With werden

(True passive voice)

Die Türen **werden** um acht Uhr geschlossen, The doors are closed at eight o'clock (the *action* of closing takes place at eight).

With sein

(Description of state)

Die Türen **sind** schon geschlossen, The doors are already closed (are now in the *state* of being closed).

9. **Die Rechte**, “the right-hand side”, is a fem. adj. noun. It is declined like an adjective, but written with an initial capital letter. Compare “die gute . . .” Supplementary Notes to Lesson 3. Similarly **die Linke**, “the left-hand side”.
10. **Das Mädchen hatte . . . den Tisch gedeckt**, “The maid had laid the table”. **Hatte** is the 3rd person sing. imperfect of the verb **haben**, “to have”, and corresponds to English “had”. In the case of strong and irregular verbs, the imperfect will be seen from the list of verbs in the Appendix. The 1st and 3rd persons singular are identical in form in the imperfect, while the endings for the remaining persons will be seen below:

ich hatte, I had, etc.
du hattest
er hatte
sie hatte

wir hatten
ihr hattet
Sie hatten
sie hatten

In the case of strong and irregular verbs whose imperfect does not already end in -e, then -est and -en are added for the 2nd person sing. and the three persons in the plural.

For the imperfect of regular verbs, see Lesson 12, §12.

Hatte gedeckt, “had laid”, is an example of the pluperfect tense. The student will realize that those verbs which are conjugated with **sein** will use the imperfect of this verb for the formation of the pluperfect tense.

11. **Für jede Person**, “for each person”. **Jeder, jede, jedes**, “each” or “every”, is declined in the same way as **dieser, diese, dieses**.

(11)

12. **Das Mädchen hatte . . . gelegt. Auch hatte sie . . . gestellt.** Just as German uses the verbs **liegen** and **stehen** in order to define the position of inanimate objects more exactly (Lesson 5, §9), so the English "put" must be translated by the transitive equivalents of **liegen** and **stehen**, viz. **legen** when "to put" indicates to "place lying down", i.e. "to lay", and **stellen** when "to put" indicates "to stand". Compare the following:
- Die Messer, Gabeln und Löffel **liegen** auf dem Tisch, The knives, forks and spoons are lying on the table.
- Das Mädchen **legt** die Messer, Gabeln und Löffel auf den Tisch, The maid puts (i.e. lays) the knives, forks and spoons on the table.
- Eine Flasche mit Essig **steht** auf dem Tisch, A bottle of vinegar is standing on the table.
- Das Mädchen **stellt** eine Flasche mit Essig auf den Tisch, The maid puts (i.e. stands) a bottle of vinegar on the table.
- Note that the verbs **legen** and **stellen** both imply motion and that the preposition **auf**, used with them in the examples above, governs the accusative case, the idea being that the objects are put *on to* the table.
13. **Eine Schüssel mit Obst**, "A bowl of fruit". Note the use of **mit**, "with", in this and similar expressions. Compare:
- Eine Vase mit Blumen**, "a vase of flowers".
14. **Je nach der Jahreszeit**, "According to the season". The little word **je** means *each* in such sentences as **Wir bekamen je einen Apfel**, "We each received an apple", but it is often used together with the preposition **nach** in the sense of "according to", as in the sentence from the text. Note also the use of **je . . . je** with the comparative where English uses "the . . . the": **Je dümmer der Kerl, je größer das Glück**, "The more stupid a man (is), the greater (is) his fortune".
15. **Danach wird es Fisch . . . geben**, "After that there will be fish . . .". The expression **es gibt**, "there is" or "there are" (see Lesson 4, §12) may be used in any tense. Compare:
- Es hat immer solche Leute gegeben**, There have always been such people.
- Und es wird auch immer solche Leute geben**, And there always will be such people.
16. **Als Nachtisch**, "as a dessert". After **als** used for "as", the indef. art. is not inserted as in English. Compare:
- Chopin war nicht nur **als Komponist**, sondern auch **als Pianist** berühmt, Chopin was famous not only as *a* composer, but also as *a* pianist.
- Er zeigt sich **als guter Kerl**, He is *a* good sort.

Lektion 12

TISCHGESPRÄCH

1. **Ich freue mich sehr, daß Sie kommen konnten**, "I'm very glad that you could come". **Sie konnten**, "you could" or "you were able", is the imperfect tense of **können**, "to be able"; see Appendix A. **Daß** is a conjunction introducing a dependent clause, in which the finite verb must come at the end (compare Lesson 5, §1). Do not confuse the pronoun **das**, which may also mean "that", and the conjunction **daß**, "that". Compare:

Wie viele Bücher stehen im Bücherschrank? Das weiß ich nicht,
How many books are there in the bookcase? I don't know (that).

Er weiß nicht, daß Sie gekommen sind, He doesn't know that you have come.

Wie alt ist er? Ich weiß nicht; vielleicht kann seine Schwester uns das sagen, How old is he? I don't know; perhaps his sister can tell us that.

Sie sagt, daß er acht Jahre alt sei, She says that he is eight.

2. **Seit wann sind Sie im Lande?** "How long have you been in the country?" lit. "Since when are you in the country?" To describe an action which began in the past but is still progressing at, or up to, the time of speaking, German uses the present tense, not the perfect. Compare:

Ich erwarte Sie schon seit einer Stunde, *I have been waiting for you for an hour.*

Ich lerne seit zwei Jahren Deutsch, *I have been learning German for two years.*

Karl wohnt schon sechs Jahre in Hamburg, *Karl has been living in Hamburg for six years.*

In sentences of this type it is usual to insert the word **schon**, the literal meaning of which is "already".

3. **Wann**, "when", must be used instead of **wenn** in questions, whether direct or indirect. Compare the following:

Wenn Sie ins Zimmer kommen, sehen Sie das Klavier, When you come into the room, you see the piano.

But:

Wann kommt er nach Hamburg? When is he coming to Hamburg?

(12)

Ich weiß nicht, **wann er nach Hamburg kommt**, I do not know when he is coming to Hamburg.

Können Sie mir sagen, **wann er ankommt**? Can you tell me when he is arriving?

Note that **wann**, like **wenn**, introduces a dependent clause with the finite verb at the end.

4. **Erst seit einigen Tagen**, "Only a few days", lit. "only since a few days". Note the inclusion of the preposition **seit**, lit. "since", in answer to a question like that in the text.

5. **Sind Sie zum ersten Mal in Deutschland?** "Is this the first time you've been to Germany?" Compare §2 above. Note the idiomatic **zum ersten Mal**, "for the first time". Compare:

Wir sind zum ersten Mal in Hamburg, This is our first visit to Hamburg; this is the first time we've been to Hamburg.

6. **Ich war**, "I was", is the imperfect tense of **sein**, "to be". Thus: **ich war, du warst, er war, wir waren, ihr wart, Sie waren, sie waren**. Compare Lesson 11, §10.

7. **Ich war schon öfter hier**, "I've already been here quite often". Note this idiomatic expression. **Öfter** is really the comparative of the adverb **oft**, "often", and the comparative is frequently used in this way in German where we should say "fairly" or "quite" plus an adjective or adverb. Compare:

Wir machten einen längeren Spaziergang, We went for a fairly long walk.

Er hat ein größeres Haus, He has a fairly large house.

8. **Mindestens**, "at least". Some further examples of this way of forming superlative adverbs occur in the notes to Lesson 14.
9. **Einmal im Jahr**, "once a year". Note the use of **in** and the def. art. here, whereas in English we should use the indef. art. Compare: **zweimal in der Woche**, "twice a week"; **zwei Mark das Dutzend**, "two marks a dozen".
10. **Zu Hause**, "at home". Note also **nach Hause**, "home". Compare the following:

Otto geht um sechs Uhr nach Hause, Otto goes home at six o'clock.

Er blieb den ganzen Tag zu Hause, He stayed at home all day.

As the student will see from the above, **nach Hause**, is used in the sense of "towards home", while **zu Hause** means "at home".

11. **Ich habe nicht verstanden**, "I didn't catch that", lit. "I didn't understand". **Verstanden** is the past participle of **verstehen**, "to understand", which is conjugated like **stehen**, "to stand"; see Appendix A.

12. **Ich fragte**, "I was asking". Here we have an example of the imperfect tense of regular verbs, which is formed by adding the endings: -e, -est, -e, -en, -et, -en, -en to the 3rd pers. sing. of the pres. tense. Thus **fragen**, to ask (**er fragt**, he asks):

ich fragte , I asked	wir fragten , we asked
du fragtest , you asked	ihr fragtet , you asked
er fragte , he asked	Sie fragten , you asked
sie fragte , she asked	sie fragten , they asked

For the imperfect tense of strong and irregular verbs, see Appendix A. It is the 1st pers. sing. that is given in Appendix A. The 3rd pers. sing. is the same as the 1st pers. sing., so that the imperfect of a strong verb runs:

ich stand , I stood	wir standen , we stood
du standest , you stood	ihr standet , you stood
er stand , he stood	Sie standen , you stood
sie stand , she stood	sie standen , they stood

The imperfect tense in German may be translated in three ways in English, depending on the context. Thus **ich fragte** may mean "I was asking", as here, "I asked" or "I used to ask". It is used for relating a series of past events, for actions happening at the same time in the past, or for habitual or repeated action. Compare:

Er stand auf, kleidete sich an und ging aus, He got up, dressed and went out.

Während ich das Buch las, kam er ins Zimmer, While I was reading the book, he came into the room.

Er ging jeden Tag zu seinem Bruder, He went to his brother's every day.

Als wir jung waren, verbrachten wir unsere Ferien an der See,
When we were young, we used to spend our holidays at the seaside.

13. **Die Stadt scheint sehr schön zu sein**, "The city seems to be very beautiful". Another example of the infinitive with **zu**. See Supplementary Notes, *B*, to Lesson 9.

14. **Es ist immer Abwechslung hier**, "There is always variety here". In Lesson 4, §12, we encountered the expression **es gibt** for "there is" or "there are" in a purely general sense. **Es ist**, "there is" and **es sind**, "there are", are used instead of **es gibt** when referring to definite, limited space. Compare the following:

Es sind sieben Personen im Zimmer, There are seven people in the room.

Es gibt gute und schlechte Leute, There are good and bad people.

(12)

Es war ein Buch auf dem Tisch, There was a book on the table.

Gibt es eine englische Übersetzung dieses Buches? Is there an English translation of this book?

The student will find, however, that the above rule is disregarded by many Germans.

15. **Wenn es so vorzüglich schmeckt, “when it tastes so exquisite”.** Note also the impersonal use of **schmecken** with a personal object in the dative, to render the English verb “like” when it is a question of things to eat and drink. (See also Lesson 4, §15.)

Wie schmeckt Ihnen der Fisch?, How do you like (the taste of) the fish?

Schmecken Ihnen die Kartoffeln?, Do you like (the) potatoes?

16. **Vielen Dank, nein, “No, thank you”.** Note that this expression is used in the accusative: **vielen Dank.**

Lektion 13

MEIN SCHLAFZIMMER

1. **Ich ziehe die Schuhe aus**, "I take off my shoes". This section of the text contains some additional examples of verbs with separable prefixes: **ausziehen**, "to take off"; **ablegen**, "to take off"; **anziehen**, "to put on"; **ausmachen**, "to turn out"; **einschlafen**, "to fall asleep". Note the use of the definite article here where we should use a possessive adjective (*my shoes*). This is frequently the case in German when speaking of articles of clothing, parts of the body etc., where it is obvious to whom these things belong. Compare §5 below.
2. **Wenige Minuten später**, "A few minutes later". **Wenig** is usually uninflected in the singular. In the plural it is declined like **diese** (pl. of **dieser**).
3. **Halb acht**, "half-past seven". The word **halb** is regarded as meaning "half-way towards" here, hence **halb acht**, "half-way towards eight", i.e. half-past seven. Thus: **halb eins**, "half-past twelve"; **halb fünf**, "half-past four", and so on. See also Lesson 19 for time in German.
4. **Die Kalt- und Warmwasserhähne**, "The cold and hot water taps". The hyphen after **Kalt** here stands for **wasserhähne**, which is found in the following word. It therefore saves unnecessary repetition.
5. **Wasche ich mir Gesicht und Hände**, "I wash my face and hands". German frequently uses a dative form of a personal or reflexive pronoun to indicate possession when speaking of parts of the body. The dative forms of the reflexive pronoun are the same as those shown in the Supplementary Notes, E, to Lesson 3, but **mich** and **dich** become **mir** and **dir** respectively. Compare:
Ich muß mir die Zähne putzen, I must clean my teeth. ("I must clean to me the teeth.")
Grete hat sich den Arm gebrochen, Greta has broken her arm. ("Greta has broken to herself the arm.")
Du mußt dir das Haar kämmen, You must comb your hair. ("You must comb to you the hair.")
Der Friseur schneidet ihr das Haar, The hairdresser is cutting her hair. ("The hairdresser is cutting to her the hair.")
6. **Eine Flasche Parfüm**, "A bottle of perfume". See Lesson 10, §14.
7. **Das alles gehört . . . nicht mir**, "All that does not belong to me".

(13)

The verb **gehören**, “to belong to”, takes an indirect object without any preposition when it indicates the property of someone, e.g.:

Das Haus gehört seiner Frau, The house belongs to his wife.

When, however, **gehören** means “to belong to” in the sense of “to be a member of”, then the indirect object is preceded by **zu**, e.g.:

Der Löwe gehört zur Familie der Katzen, The lion belongs to the cat family.

Note also: **Das gehört nicht zur Sache,** That’s beside the point.

Note the word order of **das alles**, “all that”. **All** normally follows the pronoun it refers to. Compare:

Ich sah sie alle, I saw *all of them* or I saw *them all*.

Lektion 14

AM MORGEN UND AM ABEND

1. **Weil ich einen frühen Zug zur Stadt nehmen muß**, "Because I have to take an early train to town". Note the word order: **weil**, "because", introduces a dependent clause with the finite verb (**muß**) at the end after the infinitive (**nehmen**). The def. art. is required in German with the word **Stadt**, where we should omit it in English. Compare the next sentence: **in der Stadt**, "in town".
2. **Bleiben Sie den ganzen Tag in der Stadt?** "Do you stay in town all day?" Expressions of time not preceded by a preposition are usually put into the accusative case: **den ganzen Tag**, "all day". Compare:

Wir gehen nächsten Montag ins Theater, We are going to the theatre next Monday.

Letztes Jahr ging Heinrich aufs Land, Last year Henry went to the country.

Note that in German, unlike English, expressions of time usually precede those of place. Compare:

Wir waren—gestern abend—im Kino, We were—*at the cinema—last night*.

Note also the word order in **den ganzen Tag**, "all day". **Ganz** as an adjective has the meaning "all" in the sense of "whole" or "entire" and it occupies the same position as any other adjective would. Compare:

Sie hat die ganze Woche fleißig gearbeitet, She's worked hard all the week.

Karl wohnte sein ganzes Leben in Hamburg, Karl lived in Hamburg all his life.

Note also: **das ganze Jahr**, "all the year"; **die ganze Nacht**, "all night", etc.

3. **Ein- oder zweimal**, "once or twice". In enumeration, it is not necessary to repeat the last element of a compound word if this is the same as the last element of the last compound word of the series. It is sufficient to place a hyphen after those words having the same last element as the last word. Thus here **ein-** stands for **einmal** where **mal** occurs again in **zweimal**. To avoid unnecessary repetition **mal** is omitted from **einmal** and the hyphen substituted. Compare:

Die Regierung hat alle Ein- und Ausfuhr gesperrt, The government has stopped all imports and exports.

(14)

Er ist überall in **Nord-, Süd- und Westdeutschland** gewesen, He has been everywhere in North, South and West Germany.

Note also the use of **mal** for English "time(s)". Compare **dreimal**, "three times", and so on.

4. **Etwas Besonderes**, "anything special". After **viel**, "much", **etwas**, "something", **mehr**, "more", **nichts**, "nothing", an adjective is declined as it would be if it stood alone before a neuter sing. noun and is spelt with a capital letter. Compare:

Wir konnten **nichts Brauchbares** finden, We could not find anything serviceable.

Denken wir an **etwas Praktischeres**! Let us think of something more practical.

Man könnte sich **nichts Besseres** wünschen, You couldn't wish for anything better.

Note also the expressions **etwas anderes**, "something else", and **nichts anderes**, "nothing else", in which **anderes** is spelt with a small initial letter.

5. **Haben Sie . . . etwas Besonderes vor?** "Have you anything special in mind?" The verb **vorhaben** means "to plan" or "to intend".

Wir **hatten vor**, heute abend ins **Kino zu gehen**, We were planning to go to the cinema this evening.

Was **haben Sie morgen vor?** What are your plans for tomorrow?

6. **Wenn nicht**, "if not". Note that **wenn** may mean "if" in addition to "when". It cannot be used for "if" in the sense of "whether", however, when **ob** must be used, as shown in Lesson 16, §5.

7. **Würden Sie . . . ins Café kommen?** "Would you come to the café?" **Würden Sie** is the imperfect subjunctive of the verb **werden**; the other persons go as follows: **ich würde**, **du würdest**, **er würde**, **wir würden**, **ihr würdet**, **sie würden**. Used with the infinitive of a verb, this forms the conditional. Compare:

Er **würde** gerne zu Hause **bleiben**, aber er muß heute in die Stadt fahren, He would like to stay at home, but he has to go to town today.

Compare the next sentence:

Sie würden dort eine Menge sehr netter Leute kennenlernen.

8. **Eine Menge sehr netter Leute**, "A great many (lit. "a mass (multitude) of") very nice people". Nouns with qualifying adjectives preceded by words denoting weight, measure, or quantity etc., usually stand in the same case as these words, e.g.:

Sie kaufte fünf Pfund **braunen Zucker**, She bought five pounds of brown sugar.

Here **braunen Zucker** is in the accusative case agreeing with **Pfund**. However, the genitive may be used for such nouns and adjectives as here, where **netter Leute** is in the genitive case, meaning "of nice people".

9. **Kennenlernen**, "to meet" in the sense of "to become acquainted with" or "to get to know", is a rather unusual type of compound verb, being formed from the two verbs **kennen**, "to know", and **lernen**, "to learn". The first element **kennen** is regarded as a separable prefix and the whole verb follows the rule for verbs with separable prefixes, e.g.:

Ich **lernte** manche interessante Leute in Deutschland **kennen**,
I met some interesting people in Germany.

Wo haben Sie ihn **kennengelernt**? Where did you meet him?

10. **Wir haben vor, am Abend auszugehen**, "We are planning to go out in the evening". When **zu** is used with the infinitive of a verb with a separable prefix, it is inserted between the prefix and simple verb, as here: **aus—zu—gehen**. See Lesson 10, §8.

11. **Ich gratuliere herzlichst**, "My heartiest congratulations" lit. "I congratulate most heartily". Note the construction with the verb **gratulieren**, "to congratulate":

Ich gratuliere Ihnen **zu Ihrem Erfolg**, I congratulate you *on your success*.

Herzlichst, "most heartily", is here an adverb. The student has already learnt (Intro. §5) that the predicative forms of adjectives can be used as adverbs. This applies also to comparative adjectives, e.g.:

Adjective: Haben Sie ein **besseres** Zimmer? Have you a better room?

Adverb: Grete tanzt **besser** als ihr Bruder, Greta dances better than her brother.

There is normally a special form for the superlative of adverbs (as explained later) but a few adverbs like **herzlich**, "heartily", simply add **-st** to form the superlative. The most common of these are **freundlichst**, "in a most friendly manner", **höflichst**, "most politely", **gütigst**, "most kindly". These and similar expressions occur most frequently in business correspondence, and the student should note also **ergebenst** corresponding approximately to "Yours truly".

A few other adjectives are turned into superlative adverbs by the addition of **-ens** to their stem. Note particularly: **meistens**, "mostly", in this lesson: **Wir bleiben meistens zu Hause**. Other common examples are **mindestens** or **wenigstens**, "at least"; **höchstens**, "at the most"; and **spätestens**, "at the latest".

(14)

12. **Ich könnte vielleicht morgen abend kommen**, "I could come tomorrow evening perhaps". **Könnte** is here the imperfect subjunctive of **können**, "to be able", and must not be confused with the imperfect indicative **konnte** (see Lesson 12, §1). **Ich könnte** means "I could" in the sense of "I *should* be able" while **ich konnte** means "I could" in the sense of "I *was* able". Compare the following examples:

Ich freue mich sehr, daß Sie kommen **konnten**, I am very glad that you could (= were able to) come.

Ich kann heute nicht kommen, ich **könnte** aber morgen kommen, I cannot come today, but I could (= should be able to) come tomorrow.

Er **konnte** nichts sehen, He couldn't (= was not able to) see anything.

Ich **könnte** sicher sehen, wenn sie nur ihren Hut abnehmen würde, I could (= I should be able to) see, if only she would take off her hat.

Könnte is the form used for the 1st and 3rd persons sing., while the other persons add the usual personal endings. For an explanation of this use of the imperf. subj. for the conditional, see Lesson 36, §3. For an explanation of **abend** see Lesson 20, §1.

13. **Wenn es Ihnen recht ist**, "if that is all right for you". Note the use of the dative **Ihnen**, here. The dative is often used in German to show on whose behalf or in whose interest something is done, where we would use the preposition "for". Compare:

Ich kaufte **ihm** ein Buch, I bought him a book (= I bought a book *for him*).

Er hat **sich** ein Haus gebaut, He has built himself a house (= He has built a house *for himself*).

Die Angestellten im Hotel werden **Ihnen** Theaterkarten besorgen, The hotel employees will get you theatre tickets (= will get theatre tickets *for you*).

Ich muß **mir** einen Regenmantel kaufen, I must buy myself (= *for myself*) a raincoat.

14. **Das paßt mir sehr gut**, "That suits me very well". The verb **passen**, "to suit", or "to fit", takes an indirect object in the dative case. Compare:

Diese Schuhe passen **mir** nicht, These shoes do not fit me.

Welcher Tag würde **Ihnen** passen? What day would suit you?

Lektion 15

IM HOTEL

1. **Eine Menge guter Hotels**, "Many good hotels", lit. "a multitude of good hotels". Compare Lesson 14, §8. It would be equally correct to say **es gibt eine Menge gute Hotels**, in which **gute Hotels** is in the accusative case, agreeing with **Menge**.

Hotels, "hotels", is the plural form of **das Hotel**, "the hotel". Among the nouns which add -s for the plural are names, e.g. **Kramers**, "the Kramers, the Kramer family"; and many foreign words, e.g. **das Restaurant**, pl. **die Restaurants**; **der Salon**, **die Salons**.

2. **In der die Gäste dauernd ein- und ausgehen**, "in which visitors are constantly coming and going". See Lesson 14, §3.
3. **Der einem das Gepäck abnimmt**, "who takes one's luggage", lit. "who takes to one the luggage". **Einem** is the dative case of the impersonal pronoun **man**, "one". The accusative case is **einen** while the possessive adj. or pronoun is **sein-**. Examples:

Reichtum allein macht **einen** nicht glücklich, Wealth alone does not make you (one) happy.

Man weiß nie, was **einem** passieren kann, One never knows what can happen to one.

Man sollte **seine** Freunde nicht im Stich lassen, One should not leave one's friends in the lurch.

Note the use of the dative in the sentence from the text, as explained in Lesson 13, §§1 and 5.

4. **Ein Fahrstuhl fährt in die oberen Stockwerke**, "A lift goes to the upper floors". The verb **fahren** must be used instead of **gehen** for "to go" in any form of conveyance. Compare:

Ich **fahre** jeden Tag mit dem Autobus in die Stadt, I go to town by bus every day.

Man kann dorthin mit der Straßenbahn **fahren**, You can go there by tram.

In addition to this meaning, **fahren** may also be used transitively, e.g., **Auto fahren**, "to drive a car"; **Er hat mich nach London gefahren**, "He drove me to London".

5. **Der Boy führt einen zum Zimmer**, "The page takes you to your room". Do not confuse the verbs **fahren** (see §4 above) and **führen** meaning "to take" in the sense of "to lead".

(15)

Fahren is a strong verb (see Appendix A) while **führen** is quite regular.

For **einen** see §3 above.

6. **Die Angestellten**, "the employees". This is an example of an adjective used as a noun and declined as an adjective.
7. **Zur Stadtbesichtigung**, "for sight-seeing". Note the use of the preposition **zu** to express purpose, where we usually have the preposition "for". Compare:

Was essen Sie **zum Frühstück**? What do you have for breakfast?
Ich reise nur **zum Vergnügen**, I only travel for pleasure.
Zu welchem Zweck? For what purpose?

8. **Wenn Sie Geschäftsbriefe zu schreiben haben**, "If you have business letters to write". The verb **haben** may be used with an infinitive preceded by **zu** to render "to have (something) to do", just as in English. Compare:

Ich **habe** viel **zu tun**, I have a lot to do.

Er **hat** ein Hühnchen mit Ihnen **zu rupfen**, He has a bone to pick with you.

Note that **haben** in the sentence from the text is the finite verb: **Sie haben** Geschäftsbriefe zu schreiben; and that this comes at the end of the dependent clause (introduced by **wenn**) as always: **wenn Sie** Geschäftsbriefe zu schreiben **haben**. Compare Lesson 9, §11.

9. . . . **Wird man Ihnen eine Schreibmaschine zur Verfügung stellen**, "They will place a typewriter at your disposal". Note the useful idiom **einem zur Verfügung stellen**, "to place at your (lit. "one's") disposal", and compare:

Ich **stehe** zu Ihrer Verfügung, I'm at your disposal.

10. **Lieber** is the form used for the comparative of **gern** (see Lesson 4, §15) and it may be used with any verb, in much the same way as **gern**, to convey the idea of "to prefer". Examples:

Ich **habe** Deutsch **gern**, aber ich **habe** Englisch **lieber**, I like German, but I prefer English.

Grete **tanzt** **gern**, aber sie **schwimmt** **lieber**, Greta likes dancing, but she prefers swimming.

In England **trinkt** man **lieber** Tee **als** Kaffee, In England people prefer tea to coffee.

11. **Während Sie zu tun haben**, "While you are busy". Note the idiomatic **zu tun haben**, lit. "to have to do", for "to be busy".

12. **Vergnügen** may mean “pleasure”, “joy” or “fun” as in:

Es war ein wahres Vergnügen, ihn singen zu hören, It was a real pleasure to hear him sing.

Er tut es nur zum Vergnügen, He’s only doing it for fun.

It is often used idiomatically, where we should use a verb like “to enjoy”, “to be delighted”, e.g.:

Es wird ihr Vergnügen machen, sich die Schaufenster anzusehen,
She will enjoy herself looking at the shop-windows (lit. “It will make her pleasure to look at the shop-windows”).

Viel Vergnügen. Have a good time! Enjoy yourself!

Lektion 16

ZIMMERBESTELLUNG IM HOTEL

1. **Da wären wir! Wir wären** is really the imperfect subjunctive of **sein**, "to be", meaning "we should be". It is here used idiomatically for "Here we are". The present tense could be used here, but it is usual to translate "here" in this expression by **da**, lit. "there". Thus **Da sind wir!** or **Da wären wir!** "Here we are!"
2. **Da steht ja der Name!** "There's the name". **Ja** is an expletive here, as explained in Lesson 10, §7. For this use of **stehen** where we should use "to be", see Lesson 5, §9, and compare:

Sein Name steht in der Zeitung! His name is in the paper!

3. **Soll ich mich um das Gepäck bemühen?** "Shall I see to the luggage?" The verb **sollen** has the following irregular forms in the present tense: **ich soll, du sollst, er soll**.

It can have a number of meanings, the most common of which are "to be to" and "to be supposed to". Compare the following:

Er soll reich sein, He is said to be rich.

Was sollen wir nun tun? What are we to do now? What shall we do now?

Du sollst nicht stehlen, Thou shalt not steal.

4. **Während du dich um des Gepäck kümmerst,** "While you attend (see) to the luggage". Note the reflexive verbs **sich kümmern um, sich bemühen um**, "to see to", "to trouble about", etc. and **sich erkundigen**, "to inquire", "to make inquiries", "to find out".
5. **Ob hier Zimmer zu haben sind,** "Whether rooms can be obtained here". The conjunction **ob** introduces a dependent clause and must be used for "if" in the sense of "whether". Compare:

Wenn Sie sich nur ein paar Tage in Hamburg aufhalten, werden Sie nicht viel sehen können, If you are in Hamburg only for a few days, you will not be able to see much.

But:

Ich fragte ihn, ob er das Wochenende bei mir verbringen wollte, I asked him if (= whether) he would like to spend the weekend with me.

Er möchte wissen, ob Sie kommen, He would like to know if (= whether) you are coming.

6. **Ich will in der Halle auf dich warten**, "I will wait for you in the hall". The expression **warten auf**, "to wait for", is followed by the accusative, compare: **Wir warteten zwei Stunden auf den Zug**, "We waited two hours for the train".

Synonymous with it is the verb **erwarten**, e.g. **Ich will dich in der Halle erwarten**, "I will wait for you in the hall".

Erwarten can, however, have the additional meaning of "to expect", as in: **Wir erwarten ihn morgen**, "We expect him tomorrow".

7. **Komm bald!** "Don't be long!" lit. "Come soon!" The sing. familiar form of the imperative is formed by adding **-e** to the stem of the verb. Thus:

kommen: komm-	komme! come!
schreiben: schreib-	schreibe! write!

In colloquial speech this **-e** is often dropped, as in the example from the text.

Those verbs whose root vowel is changed to **i** or **ie** in the present sing. familiar form, use this changed form without the **-st** ending or the **-e**. Thus:

sehen, du siehst	sieh! look!
geben, du gibst	gib! give!

For the plural of the familiar form, the imperative is the same as the present tense. Thus:

ihr kommt	kommt! come!
ihr schreibt	schreibt! write!
ihr seht	seht! look!
ihr gebt	gebt! give!

8. **Bad**, lit. "bath", is often used instead of, and with the same meaning as, **Badezimmer**, "bathroom".

9. **Wir haben beinahe alles besetzt**, "We're almost full up". Note the use of the verb **besetzen**, "to occupy", in this and similar expressions. Compare:

Die Leitung ist besetzt, The line is engaged.

Im Theater ist alles besetzt, The theatre is full.

Note "besetzen" in its meaning of "to occupy" in the following example:

Die Soldaten haben die Stadt besetzt, The soldiers have occupied the town.

(16)

10. **Was kosten sie?** "How much are they?" The verb **kosten**, "to cost", is frequently used in expressions of price where we should use the verb "to be". Compare:

Die Blumen kosten 2 Mark der Strauß, The flowers are 2 Marks per bunch.

11. **Gut. Wir nehmen sie**, "Good, we'll take them". The present tense is frequently used in German where we should use the future for an occurrence which is to take place in the immediate future. It denotes greater emphasis and is more decisive. Compare:

Ich komme, so schnell ich kann, I'll come as quickly as I can.

Ich tue es morgen, I'll do it tomorrow.

Morgen heiratet meine Kusine, Tomorrow my cousin will be getting married.

Compare Lesson 28, §3.

12. **Vorname**, "Christian name"; **Zuname**, "Surname", are compounded from the noun **der Name**, "the name". This noun belongs to the mixed declension of nouns adding **-n** in the dative and accusative sing.; **-ns** in the gen. sing., and **-n** in all cases of the plural.
13. **Das Gepäck wird gleich hinaufgebracht werden**, "The luggage will be brought up straight away". Here we have an example of the verb **werden** in its two functions: (i) as an auxiliary for the formation of the future; (ii) as an auxiliary for the formation of the passive voice (see Lesson 9, §14). Compare the following examples of **werden** for the future and the passive.

Future: **Der Boy wird das Gepäck hinaufbringen**, The page will bring up the luggage.

Passive: **Das Gepäck wird vom Boy hinaufgebracht**, The luggage is brought up by the page.

Future Passive: **Das Gepäck wird vom Boy hinaufgebracht werden**, The luggage will be brought up by the page.

Lektion 17

IM RESTAURANT

1. **Cafés, Gasthäuser, Wirtschaften und Imbißstuben**, "Cafés, inns, public-houses and snack-bars". By this time the student should be familiar with the various plural endings for nouns in German. The main classes may be summed up as follows:

Class 1 Add **-e** in plural; umlaut may also be added:

der Regenschirm, die Regenschirme
der Hut, die Hüte

(Explained in Lesson 3, §16.)

Class 2 No change in plural; umlaut added to those vowels which can be modified.

das Zimmer, die Zimmer
der Bruder, die Brüder

(Explained in Lesson 2, §6.)

Class 3 Add **-er**, umlaut added to those vowels which can be modified.

das Kind, die Kinder
das Haus, die Häuser

(Explained in Lesson 1, §11.)

Class 4 Add **-(e)n**:

die Lektion, die Lektionen
die Frage, die Fragen

(Explained in Lesson 2, §1.)

2. **Wirtschaften**, "public-houses", "bars". **Der Wirt**, from which **Wirtschaft** is formed, may mean either a "landlord", "restaurant-owner", or "innkeeper". **Die Wirtschaft**, in addition to its meaning of "public-house" or "bar" as here, may also mean "economy", "household", e.g.:

Seine Schwester führt ihm die Wirtschaft, His sister runs the house (= household) for him.

Other words compounded from **Wirt** include the verb **wirtschaften**, "to manage (one's affairs)", e.g., **Sein Gehalt ist sehr klein, so muß er sehr sparsam wirtschaften**, "His salary is very small, so he has to manage very carefully"; and the noun **das Wirtshaus** meaning either "inn" or "restaurant".

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3. **Zahlreiche Gäste . . . essen zu Mittag**, “Many guests are having lunch.” Note the expression **zu Mittag essen** and the corresponding **zu Abend essen**, “to have dinner”.
4. . . . **Auf dem verschiedene kalte Gerichte zu sehen sind**, “on which various cold dishes are to be seen”. An example of the verb **sein** and the infinitive with **zu** as explained in the Supplementary Notes, *B*, to Lesson 9.
5. **Um ihn kalt zu halten**, “to keep it cold”. For **um . . . zu**, “in order to”, see Supplementary Notes, *B*, to Lesson 9.
6. **Beilagen**. **Beilage** means “supplement” in the sense of something added to complete a certain dish. In this case, as the meat has already been mentioned, the **Beilage** obviously denotes the vegetables that go with it.

Lektion 18

WIR BESTELLEN EINE MAHLZEIT

1. **Herr Ober** is used for "waiter" only as a form of address. **Ober** stands for **Oberkellner**, "head-waiter", but **Herr Ober** is used when addressing any waiter. When talking about the waiter, **der Kellner** is used, as in Lesson 17.
2. **Bedaure sehr**, "I'm very sorry", is an elliptical expression for **ich bedaure sehr**. **Bedaure** comes from the verb **bedauern**, which like all verbs ending in **-ern** in the infinitive, follows the same spelling changes in the present tense as verbs ending in **-eln** (Supplementary Notes, *F*, to Lesson 1).
3. **Diese beiden Tische**, "both these tables" or "these two tables". The adjective **beide**, "both", is treated just like any other adjective in German, which accounts for its apparently strange position. In general, **beide** is used much more frequently in German than "both" in English, as it often replaces our use of "two" as an adjective, e.g.:

Haben Sie diese beiden Bücher gelesen? Have you read these two books?

Note that **beide** is used only as an adjective or pronoun (as in Lesson 7, §13). The conjunction "both . . . and " is rendered by **sowohl . . . als auch**, e.g.: **Wir haben sowohl eine Katze als auch einen Hund**, "We have both a cat and a dog".

4. **Diese beiden Tische sind . . . bestellt worden**, "These two tables have been reserved". The verb **werden** forms its past tenses with **sein**, not **haben** (see Supplementary Notes, *D*, to Lesson 9), and has two forms for its past participle: **worden** when used as an auxiliary for the passive voice; **geworden** when used as a principal verb in the sense of "to become" (Lesson 5, §12). Compare:

Er ist sehr reich **geworden**, He's become very rich.

Sein Bruder ist sehr alt **geworden**, His brother has got (become) very old.

Er ist noch nicht vorgestellt **worden**, He has not yet been introduced.

Ist das Gepäck hinaufgebracht **worden**? Has the luggage been brought up?

5. **Wie schade!** "What a pity". Note that although **schade** comes from the noun **der Schaden**, "damage", it is spelt with a small letter in the

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set phrase **wie schade**. **Schade** cannot be used for "pity" in the sense of "compassion", for which the normal word is **das Mitleid**.

6. **Wir wollten gern . . . sitzen**, "We wanted to sit". The imperfect of **wollen** is for the 1st and 3rd persons sing. **wollte**, the usual personal endings being added for the other parts, e.g., **Sie wollten**, "you wanted".

7. **Aber das ist nicht zu ändern**, "But it can't be helped", literally "But that is not to alter". A useful idiom and another example of the infinitive with **zu** after **sein** rendering the English passive infinitive (see Supplementary Notes, B, to Lesson 9).

8. **Wir wollen uns hierher setzen**, "We'll sit (down) here". Compare the use of the reflexive verb **sich setzen** and the verb **sitzen**. The former means "to sit" in the sense of "to sit down", i.e., it implies the *action* of sitting down. The latter means "to be sitting" or "to sit (down)" as a *description*. Compare the following.

Steht Grete? Nein, sie **sitzt**, Is Greta standing? No, she is sitting.

Und steht Otto? Ja, der steht, aber er wird **sich** in einem Augenblick **setzen**, And is Otto standing? Yes, he is, but he is going to sit down in a moment.

Setzen wir uns auf das Gras; **ich sitze** dort lieber. Let's sit (down) on the grass; I prefer to sit there.

9. **Was wünschen die Herrschaften zu speisen?** "What will you (the lady and gentleman) have to eat?" The literal meaning of **die Herrschaft** is "lordship, dominion" as in **Sie blieben unter ausländischer Herrschaft**, "They remained under foreign dominion (rule)". In the plural it is used as a collective in the sense of "ladies and gentlemen", e.g., **Meine Herrschaften!** "Ladies and gentlemen", and as in the sentence from the text. It is also used by servants as a general term when referring to their employers. It is quite common for shopkeepers, waiters, etc. in Germany to address people in the 3rd person, which they regard as a little more polite than a straightforward "you". Compare:

Was wünscht **der Herr** zu speisen? What will you have to eat, sir? lit. "What does the gentleman wish to eat?"

Note that the verb **wünschen**, unlike **wollen** which has a similar meaning, introduces an infinitive preceded by **zu**:

Was **wünschen** die Herrschaften **zu speisen**?

But:

Was **wollen** die Herrschaften **speisen**?

10. **Russische Eier**, lit. "Russian eggs", is a dish consisting of hard-boiled eggs, anchovies, sardines, salad, gherkins, etc.

11. **Einen Obstsalat**, "A fruit salad". This is in the accusative because it is really the direct object of the verb **wünschen** which is understood: **(Ich wünsche) einen Obstsalat**.

12. **Bitte sehr**, "Here you are". **Bitte sehr** is an expression which is very frequently heard in Germany. It may mean either "here you are" when handing somebody something, or it may mean "don't mention it" as in:

Vielen Dank! Bitte sehr! Thank you very much. Don't mention it.

The literal meaning of **bitte** alone is, of course, "please".

13. **Stimmt so!** "Keep the change". The literal meaning is "(It) is right thus", the verb **stimmen** meaning "to be right" as in **Das macht 52 Mark zusammen. Stimmt das?** "That comes to 52 Marks altogether. Is that right?" **Diese Zahl stimmt nicht**, "This figure isn't right". **Stimmen** may also be used for "to tune (of musical instruments)" and "to vote", e.g.,

Das Klavier ist gestern gestimmt worden, The piano was tuned yesterday.

Sechs Mitglieder haben dagegen gestimmt, Six members have voted against it.

Note also **gut (schlecht, etc.) gestimmt**, "In a good (bad etc.) mood": **Er war heute morgen sehr schlecht gestimmt**, "He was in a very bad mood this morning". **Die Nachricht hat sie traurig gestimmt**, "The news made them (feel) sad".

14. **Verbindlichsten Dank**, "Thank you very much". The literal meaning is "most binding thanks", and is a rather effusive "thank you". The waiter has probably received a large tip, **ein Trinkgeld**. The student will be well advised to use either **Danke schön** or **Vielen Dank** or **Danke sehr** for "thank you very much". **Danke** alone may be used, but this is rather abrupt. **Danke vielmals** is rather colloquial and corresponds approximately to "many thanks".

Lektion 19

ZAHLEN, TAGESZEITEN UND DATUM

1. **Zweierlei**, "two kinds of". An invariable expression formed from **zwei**, "two". Compare **allerlei**, "all kinds of", in Lesson 3, §27, and **keinerlei**, "of no sort".
2. **z.B.** is an abbreviation of **zum Beispiel** meaning "for example". It therefore corresponds to our "e.g." Other common abbreviations in German include **d.h.** (**das heißt**) for "that is", "i.e."; **betr.** (**betrefts** or **betreffend**), "concerning", "re"; **b.w.** (**bitte wenden**), "P.T.O. (Please turn over)"; **usw.** (**und so weiter**), "etc. (and so on)"; and **u. dgl.** (**und dergleichen**), "and the like", "and so on".
3. **Morgens**, **abends**, **nachmittags**, **nachts**, lit. "in the morning, in the evening, in the afternoon, at night". Note these general adverbs of time. Being adverbs, they are of course spelt with a small initial letter.
4. . . . **Beginnt man mit dem Zählen**, "One begins with the counting". **Zählen** is here an example of the gerund, corresponding to our verbal noun ending in *-ing*. A noun may be made from any verb where the sense permits, simply by giving the infinitive a capital letter and treating it as any other neuter noun. The gerund formed in this way is almost always used with the definite article. Examples:

zählen, "to count"

das Zählen, "counting"

schwimmen, "to swim"

das Schwimmen, "swimming"

lesen, "to read"

das Lesen, "reading"

schreiben, "to write"

das Schreiben, "writing"

Das Rauchen ist heute sehr teuer, Smoking is very expensive today, i.e. It costs a lot to smoke today.

Das Schreiben der Geschäftsbriefe ist schwer, aber **das Lesen** solcher Briefe ist womöglich noch schwerer, The writing of business-letters is difficult, but the reading of such letters is, if anything, even more difficult.

Another common example which has occurred previously in the lessons is **das Essen**, from the verb **essen**, "to eat". Its literal meaning is therefore "eating", but it is used almost exclusively in the sense of "food".

The gerund is most frequently used in German with the preposition **zu** to indicate purpose. Thus:

Zum Schreiben braucht man Papier und Bleistift, For writing one needs paper and pencil.

Note also that the object of the gerund in German is either in the genitive case or the dative dependent upon **von**, "of", the former being preferable, e.g.,

Das Erlernen einer fremden Sprache erfordert gründliches Studium, The learning of a foreign language requires thorough study.

Das Erlernen von fremden Sprachen nimmt viel Zeit in Anspruch, The learning of foreign languages requires much time.

And as in the example from the text: . . . **mit dem Zählen der Stunden**, "with the counting of the hours", i.e., "counting the hours".

5. **Die eben genannten Zeiten**, "The times just mentioned", lit. "the just mentioned times". In German, and particularly in written officialese, past participles used as adjectives and themselves qualified by adverbs etc. are usually placed *before* a noun instead of after it as in English. Compare the following:

Beim Eintritt in das Hotel kam man in eine große **mit Pflanzen geschmückte** Vorhalle, On entering the hotel one came into a large hall *decorated with flowers*.

Die strengen **vor zwei Tagen von der Regierung gemeldeten** Maßnahmen sind nun in Kraft getreten, The strict measures *announced by the government two days ago* are now in force.

In speech this construction is rarely heard, being replaced usually by a relative clause, e.g., Beim Eintritt in das Hotel kam man in eine große Vorhalle, **die mit Pflanzen geschmückt war**; Die strengen Maßnahmen, **die vor zwei Tagen von der Regierung gemeldet wurden**, sind nun in Kraft getreten. But the student will probably find the construction in business letters, books on abstruse topics, etc., where it sometimes reaches enormous proportions.

6. **Ein Viertel neun**, "a quarter past eight"; **drei Viertel neun**, "a quarter to nine". As explained in the case of **halb** (Lesson 13, §3), the student should not find difficulty in telling the time in German if he remembers that **ein Viertel** indicates "a quarter *towards*" and **drei Viertel** "three-quarters *towards*". **Ein Viertel neun** means therefore "a quarter TOWARDS nine", and hence "a quarter past eight". Note however that one may say **Viertel nach acht** for "a quarter past eight" in which **nach** has the meaning "after". Other methods of telling the time will be obvious from the text itself.

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7. **Im Westen Deutschlands**, "In West Germany", lit. "in the west of Germany". **Deutschlands** is here the genitive case of **Deutschland**. Names of countries, towns, etc. are usually either masculine or neuter and take **s** in the genitive. Thus: **Die Einwohner Londons**, "the inhabitants of London"; **die größte Stadt Englands**, "England's largest town". If such names end in an **s**-sound, then **von** plus the dative is used instead, e.g., **die Einwohner von Paris**, "the inhabitants of Paris".
8. **Wurde** is the imperfect, 1st and 3rd persons, of **werden**, here used as an auxiliary for the formation of the passive voice. The usual personal endings are added to this form e.g., **Sie wurden**, etc.
9. **Am vierundzwanzigsten Januar siebzehnhundertzwölf**, "On January 24th, 1712". This is the usual way of indicating the year in German: with the equivalent of "hundred" inserted. Compare: **neunzehnhundertvierzehn**, "nineteen-fourteen", lit. "nineteen hundred-fourteen". **Und**, "and", is sometimes inserted between the hundreds and tens, e.g., **neunzehnhundertundvierzehn**. The date is not, of course, normally written in full in German. In indicating the above date, in figures, we should have: **Am 24. Januar 1712**. Unlike English usage, a full stop is placed after any numeral in German to indicate that it is an ordinal numeral, while occasionally **ten** is substituted, e.g., **am 24ten Januar**. In letters, the date is usually indicated, together with the town from where one is writing, as follows, e.g., **Hamburg, (den) 24. Januar 1899**. In such cases, the date is in the accusative case. When preceded by **an**, however, the dative is used (cp. Supplementary Notes, *D*, to Lesson 5).

Lektion 20

TAGE UND MONATE. ZEITANGABE

1. **Welcher Tag wird dann morgen sein?** "What day will tomorrow be, then?" Compare the following:

Ich gehe gewöhnlich **morgens** spazieren, I generally go for a walk in the morning.

Was machen Sie **morgen**? What are you doing tomorrow?

Ich habe ihn gestern **morgen** gesehen, I saw him yesterday morning.

Der Morgen ist die schönste Tageszeit, Morning is the best time of the day.

This, and similar words relating to time of day, are only spelt with a capital initial letter when they are used as *nouns*. A small letter is used in any other circumstance. Thus: **der Abend**, "the evening", but **heute abend**, "this evening"; **der Nachmittag**, "the afternoon", but **nachmittags**, "in the afternoon", **heute nachmittag**, "this afternoon"; **die Nacht**, "the night", but **nachts**, "at night", and so on.

2. **Am Montag hatte ich Geburtstag**, "Monday was my birthday". Note this idiom, literally, "On Monday I had birthday", and that the def. art. is used with days of the week, months of the year, seasons etc., if they are preceded by a preposition. Compare: **im Januar**, "in January"; **im Frühling**, "in Spring".
3. **Sagen Sie mir . . . , wie spät es ist**, "Tell me the time", lit. "how late it is". Compare: **Wie spät ist es?** or **Wieviel Uhr ist es?** "What's the time?"
4. **Nach meiner Uhr**, "*according to* my watch"; **fünf Minuten nach zwei**, "five minutes *past* two". Two very common uses of the preposition **nach**. In the former meaning it may sometimes follow the word or words it refers to, e.g., **meiner Meinung nach**, or **nach meiner Meinung**, "in my opinion", lit. "according to my opinion".
5. **Weil sie manchmal vor- und manchmal nachgeht**, "Because sometimes it's fast and sometimes it's slow". See Lesson 14, §3. Note the separable verbs **vorgehen** and **nachgehen**:

Meine Uhr **geht** zwei Minuten **nach**; Ihre Uhr **geht** zehn Minuten **vor**, My watch is two minutes slow; your watch is ten minutes fast.

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6. **Ich sollte sie . . . zum Uhrmacher bringen**, "I ought to take it to the watchmaker". Here we have an example of **sollen** (see Lesson 16, §3) in the imperfect tense with the meaning "ought".

The literal meaning of **bringen** is "to bring", as in **Mein Bruder bringt mir jede Woche Eier**, "My brother brings me eggs every week". It is used for "to take" in the sense of "to take something to someone" as in the sentence from the text. Compare:

Ich muß dieses Buch zur Bibliothek bringen, I must take this book to the library.

Er brachte seiner Schwester den Brief, He took the letter to his sister.

Note also:

Darf ich Sie nach Hause bringen? May I take (see) you home?

7. **Um sie regulieren zu lassen**, "to have it regulated". Note the use of the verb **lassen** with the infinitive in the sense of "to have something done". Compare the following:

Ich muß es mir sofort machen lassen, I must have it made at once.

Sie läßt ihre Kleider bei Frau Meyer machen, She has her dresses made at Mrs. Meyer's.

Otto läßt jedes Jahr seine Uhr reinigen, Otto has his watch cleaned every year.

Wo lassen Sie sich das Haar schneiden? Where do you have your hair cut?

Lektion 21

DAS DEUTSCHE GELD

1. **Einundzwanzig**, "twenty-one". As the student will see, the numbers above 20 are formed on the model of our "five-and-twenty", and not on the more usual "twenty-five". In these numerals "one" is rendered by **ein** and not **eins**.

2. **Hundert Pfennig sind eine Mark**. "A hundred pfennigs are one mark". Note that **hundert** is used without the indef. art., e.g., **Das kostet hundert Mark**, "That costs a hundred marks". The names of coins are used in the singular. Compare:

Fünf Mark fünfzig Pfennig, "Five marks, fifty pfennigs".

3. **Banknoten zu fünf, zehn . . . Mark**, "Banknotes for five, ten marks". Note this use of the preposition **zu**. Compare the following uses further on in the text:

Haben Sie eine Uhr zu hundert Mark? Have you a watch at a hundred marks?

Wir haben schon gute Uhren zu achtzig Mark, We have good watches at eighty marks.

4. **Was kostet die goldene Armbanduhr?** "What's the price of the gold wrist-watch?" Note that an **-e** is inserted before the ending **-t** in the 3rd person sing. present of the verb **kosten**.

See Supplementary Notes, *E*, to Lesson 3.

5. **Ich will nicht . . . ausgeben**, "I don't want to spend . . ." Note that there are two verbs for "to spend" in German: **ausgeben**, lit. "to give out", may only be used for spending *money*, **verbringen** (Lesson 9) is used for spending *time*, e.g.:

Wo verbringen Sie dieses Jahr Ihren Urlaub? Where are you spending your holiday this year?

Wir haben heute morgen viel Geld ausgegeben, We've spent a lot of money this morning.

Note also the expression **sich ausgeben für**, "to pose as", e.g.:

Er gibt sich für einen großen Pianisten aus, He pretends to be a great pianist.

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6. **Der Verkäufer antwortet**, "The salesman answers". The verb **antworten** is intransitive, e.g.:

Er konnte nicht auf meine Frage antworten, He could not answer
(= reply *to*) my question.

The transitive verb equivalent to it is **beantworten**, e.g.:

Ich habe seinen letzten Brief noch nicht beantwortet, I haven't
answered his last letter yet.

Lektion 22

IN DER BANK

1. **Schweizer Franken**, "Swiss Franks". **Schweizer** is formed from (**die**) **Schweiz**, "Switzerland". Adjectives can be formed from most place names in German by the addition of **-er** and the resultant adjective is indeclinable. Thus from **London**: **Londoner**, e.g., **die Londoner Museen** "the London museums"; from **Paris**, **Pariser**, e.g., **die Pariser Mode**, "the Paris fashions". Adjectives referring to countries usually end in **-isch** and decline, as in **englische Pfundnoten**, "English pound-notes", but **Schweizer** here indicates "of Switzerland" and is used instead of the less common **schweizerisch**, "Swiss". Adjectives indicating places and countries ending in **-isch** are spelt with a small initial letter; those ending in **-er** are spelt with a capital.
2. **Einen Augenblick, bitte**, "One moment, please". Remember that this and similar expressions of time are in the accusative case. Compare Lesson 10, §5.
3. **Was für Noten wünschen Sie?** "What (kind of) notes do you want?" "What" in the sense of "what kind of" is rendered by **was für**. Compare:

Was für Obst essen Sie lieber? What (kind of) fruit do you prefer?

Neither the case of the noun nor that of any article preceding it is affected by the expression **Was für**, which has the force of an invariable adjective. **Für** has no prepositional effect on the noun, it simply forms part of the idiom. Compare:

Was für ein Mensch ist er? What kind of a person is he?

In was für einem Buch haben Sie das gelesen? What kind of book did you read that in?

Was für einen Baum wollen Sie hier setzen? What kind of tree do you intend to (want to) plant here?

Was and **für** are occasionally separated from one another when used with the verb **sein**, "to be", as in **Was ist das für ein Ding?** "What's that thing?" "What kind of thing is that?" **Was sind das für Leute?** "What are those people like?" ("What kind of people are they?")

4. **Danke vielmals**, "Many thanks". See Lesson 18, §14.
5. **Mit dem Direktor sprechen**, "to speak to the Manager". Note this use of the prep. **mit**, lit. "with".

Lektion 23

POSTVERKEHR

1. **Sie brauchen nicht auf ein Postamt zu gehen**, "You do not need to go to a post office". . . . **Sie brauchen sie nur in den nächsten Briefkasten einzuwerfen**, "You need only drop them in the nearest letter-box". The student may occasionally hear **brauchen** used without **zu** before a dependent infinitive, but this is not a practice that should be followed.
2. **Mehrmals am Tage**, "Several times a day". Compare Lesson 12, §9.
3. **Vom Telegraphenboten**, "*by* the telegraph-boy". See Lesson 9, §15. **Der Bote**, "the messenger", is a weak noun which takes **-n** in all cases except the nom. sing. Compare **der Junge**, Lesson 1, §13.
4. **Die Postbeamten**, "the post office clerks". **Der Beamte**, "the official", is declined throughout as an adjective. German employs a large number of adjectives used as nouns, but they are declined always as adjectives. Compare Lesson 25, §2, and the following:

Postbeamte haben immer viel zu tun, Post office clerks are always busy.

Die Postbeamten in diesem Postamt haben viel zu tun, The post office clerks in this post office are very busy.

Ein Postbeamter sitzt hinter dem Schalter, A post office clerk is sitting behind the counter.
5. **Ein Mann . . . ist eben dabei, ein Paket aufzugeben**, "A man is just about to send a parcel". Note this expression using **dabei** (lit. "at that") and the infinitive with **zu** for "to be about to". Compare:

Wir waren gerade dabei, auszugehen, We were just about to go out.
6. **Fernsprechzellen**, "telephone-boxes". Either **der Fernsprecher** or **das Telefon** may be used in German for "the telephone". There are frequently two forms in German for such semi-technical words: (i) the almost international form derived from Greek or Latin; (ii) the literal German translation of this form. Thus the literal meaning of "Telefon" is "distance-speaker", which is the meaning conveyed by "Fernsprecher". Similarly: **die Television** or **das Fernsehen**, "television"; **die Maniküre** or **die Handpflege**, "manicure", the literal meaning of **Handpflege** being "hand-care"; and so on.

Lektion 24

AM POSTAMT

1. **Vielleicht wird es Ihnen der Herr dort drüben sagen können**, "Perhaps the gentleman over there will be able to tell you." When both are pronouns, the indirect object generally follows the direct object as here, and in the following example:

Der Herr dort drüben wird es Ihnen zeigen, The gentleman over there will show it to you.

When both are nouns, the indirect object precedes the direct object, e.g.:

Der Herr dort drüben wird der Frau das Postamt zeigen, The gentleman over there will show the lady the post office.

When nouns and pronouns occur together then the pronoun precedes the noun, irrespective of case, e.g.:

Der Herr dort drüben wird es der Frau zeigen.

Der Herr dort drüben wird Ihnen das Postamt zeigen.

See also Appendix B.

2. **Nichts zu danken**, "Don't mention it". An alternative to **bitte sehr** (Lesson 18, §12).
3. **Wo kann ich ein Formular bekommen?** "Where can I get a form?" Do not confuse the verb **bekommen** with the English "to become". **Bekommen** means "to get" in the sense of "to receive". "To become" is rendered by **werden**. Compare:

Sie bekam jede Woche einen Brief von ihrem Bruder, She got a letter from her brother every week.

Wann hast du das Paket bekommen? When did you get the parcel?

But:

Es wird schon recht kalt, It is getting (becoming) rather cold already.

4. **Setzen Sie bitte Namen und Anschrift des Absenders hierher**, "Please put the name and address of the sender here". The def. art. is frequently omitted in German in such standing expressions as **Name und Anschrift**, "name and address". **Der Name** belongs to the mixed declension of nouns. See Lesson 16, §12.

Des Absenders, "of the sender". Another example of the genitive as explained in Supplementary Notes, B, to Lesson 7.

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5. **Wieviel Porto kommt auf diesen Brief?** “What’s the postage on this letter?” A useful idiomatic expression to note. The accusative is used here after **auf**, the idea being that the stamp representing the postage is put *onto* the letter. See Supplementary Notes, *D*, to Lesson 5.
6. **Sechzig (Pfennig) für den eingeschriebenen Brief**, “Sixty (pfennigs) for the registered letter”. **Eingeschrieben** is the past participle of the verb **einschreiben**, “to register”, which is conjugated like the strong verb **schreiben** from which it is compounded. Practically any past participle can be used as an adjective in German, where the sense permits, and is then declined just like any other adjective.

Lektion 25

REISEN

1. **Übers Meer fahren große Schiffe**, "Large ships travel across the sea".
Übers = **über das**. See Supplementary Notes to Lesson 5.

2. **Die Reisenden**, "the travellers", is declined throughout as if it were an adjective (compare Lesson 23, §4), e.g.:

der Reisende (fem. **die Reisende**), "the traveller"

ein Reisender (fem. **eine Reisende**), "a traveller"

die Reisenden (masc. and fem.), "the travellers"

Reisende (masc. and fem.), "travellers"

3. **Zu Lande**, "on land". Another use of the preposition **zu** to be noted.

4. **Das Leben und Treiben**, "the hustle and bustle", lit. "the life and activity". Both these nouns are gerunds formed from the verbs **leben** and **treiben** (compare Lesson 19, §4). **Das Leben** is used for "living", "life" or "lifetime" as in:

Das Leben ist heute furchtbar teuer, Living is terribly expensive today.

So etwas kommt nicht zweimal im Leben vor, Such a thing doesn't happen twice in a lifetime.

The verb **treiben**, from which **das Treiben** is derived, has a number of meanings which will be apparent in the following examples:

Treiben Sie Fußball? Do you go in for football?

Was treibt er dort? What's he up to there?

Er trieb die Pferde in den Stall, He drove the horses into the stable.

Used intransitively it has the meaning "to float" or "to drift", e.g.:

Das Floß treibt auf offener See, The raft is drifting on the open sea.

Das Treiben in the text refers to "what the people are doing" and hence may be translated as "bustle".

5. **Einige Leute laufen am Zug entlang**, "Some people are running along beside the train". The preposition **entlang** follows the word or words it refers to. When used alone (i.e. without another preposition) it governs the accusative:

Wir schlenderten die Straße entlang, We strolled along the street.

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6. **Im voraus**, “beforehand”, “in advance”. One might expect **voraus** to have a capital letter here, as it is being used for a noun. As a general rule, however, an adverb or adjective preceded by a preposition with or without the def. art., and forming a set phrase, is written with a small letter. Compare: **im allgemeinen**, “generally”; **im großen und ganzen**, “on the whole”; **vor kurzem**, “a short time ago”; **seit langem**, “for a long time”, all of which have occurred in the course.
7. **Schlange stehen**, “to stand in a queue”, “to queue”. The literal meaning of **die Schlange** is “the snake”, from which it is not difficult to see how it has come to be used for a “queue”. Note, however, that there is no equivalent of our article in the German expression. Compare:

Wir standen stundenlang Schlange, We stood in the queue
(= we queued) for hours.

8. **Diejenigen**, “those”, is a compound consisting of **die** plus **jenigen**. The first part of this word is declined like the definite article and the second like an adjective, e.g. **derjenige**: masc. nom. sing. **Derjenige**, “the one”, is often used as the antecedent for a relative pronoun, thus, as here: **diejenigen, die . . .** “those who”; **derjenige, der . . .**, “the one who” or “he who”, etc.

Examples:

Diejenigen von Ihnen, die fertig sind, können gehen, Those of you who are ready can go.

Sie hat nur diejenigen gern, die ihr schmeicheln, She only likes those who flatter her.

Derjenige is frequently used instead of the demonstrative **der** with the genitive case (see Lesson 7, §3). Compare:

Nun wollen wir unser Wohnzimmer mit dem or demjenigen der Familie Richter vergleichen, Now let's compare our living-room with the Richters'.

Das ist nicht nur meine Meinung, sondern auch die or diejenige der andern, That is not only my opinion, but that of the others too.

Lektion 26

AM BAHNHOF

1. **Zu welchem Zug?** "For which train?" **Zum Zug 10.50 nach Köln,** "For the 10.50 to Cologne". Some further uses of the preposition **zu** to be noted. Note also that the time of a train follows the word **Zug** in German. Compare:

Ich fahre morgen mit dem Zug 8.45, I am going by the 8.45 tomorrow.

2. **Der große Koffer soll aufgegeben werden,** "The big trunk is to be registered". Another example of the verb **sollen** (see Lesson 16, §3). Note that an infinitive goes to the end of a main clause at the expense of a past participle. Compare:

Das Gepäck muß aufgegeben werden, The luggage must be registered.

See also the notes on word order in Appendix B.

3. **Wird gemacht,** "all right", "I'll attend to it". This is an elliptical expression for **es wird gemacht werden,** "it will be done", expressing compliance with someone's requests.
4. **Ich werde Sie hinbringen,** "I'll take you to it *or* there". The little particle **hin** indicates motion away from the speaker towards a place and is frequently used for English "there" in the sense of "thither". The equivalent for "here" in the sense of "hither" is **her**. These little words may either be used alone as separable prefixes or they may be added to another prefix to give the required direction of motion. Examples:

Kommen Sie herein! Come in.

Gehen Sie hinaus! Go out.

Er ging die Treppe hinunter, He went down the stairs.

Er ging den Laufsteg hinauf, He went up the gangway.

Compare Lesson 9, §18.

5. **Muß ich umsteigen?** "Do I have to change?" As the student will have realized by now, a number of verbs with different meanings may be derived from one simple verb to which have been added various prefixes. Thus in Lesson 25 we had **aussteigen,** "to get out", and

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einsteigen, “to get in”, formed from the verb **steigen**, “to climb”. Here we have yet another: **umsteigen**, which must be used for “to change” when speaking of train-connections.

6. **Ins Gepäcknetz**, “in the luggage-rack”. Note the use of the accusative here, motion *towards* the luggage-rack being implicit in: **Ich habe es ins Gepäcknetz gelegt**, “I’ve put it *into* the luggage-rack.”

Lektion 27

SEE- UND FLUGREISEN

1. **Vorigen Mittwoch**, "Last Wednesday". Another expression of time in the accusative case. Compare Lesson 10, §5.
2. **Mit einem unserer größten Dampfer**, "in one of our largest steamers". Note the use of the prep. **mit** with means of transport, where we use "in" or "by"; compare:

Wie sind Sie dorthin gekommen? Mit dem Dampfer oder dem Flugzeug? How did you get there? By boat or by plane?
Ich selbst fahre immer mit dem Zug, I myself always go by train.

3. **Ich beobachtete**, "I watched". This Lesson contains a number of verbs in the imperfect tense, the formation and use of which are explained in Lesson 12, §12.
4. **Bald darauf setzte sich das Schiff in Bewegung**, "Soon afterwards the ship got under way (moved off)" (lit. "set itself in motion"). Note the position of the reflexive pronoun here. When the subject of the sentence is a noun the reflex. pron. precedes it in inverted word-order or a dependent clause. Examples:

Pronoun Subject

Normal word order: **Es setzte sich** in Bewegung.

Inverted order: **Bald darauf setzte es sich** in Bewegung.

Dependent clause: **Wir beobachteten, wie es sich** in Bewegung setzte.

Noun Subject

Normal: **Das Schiff setzte sich** in Bewegung.

Inverted: **Bald darauf setzte sich das Schiff** in Bewegung.

Dependent: **Wir beobachteten, wie sich das Schiff** in Bewegung setzte.

5. **Die Passagiere lehnten an der Reling, um ihren Angehörigen . . . zuzuwinken**, "The passengers leaned on the railings, to wave . . . to their relations". The first **zu** of the verb **zuzuwinken** is the separable prefix (**zuwinken**: ich **winkte** ihm **zu**, "I waved to him"), while the second **zu** is the **zu** of the expression **um . . . zu**, "in order to". When a separable verb is used in the infinitive with **zu**, this is inserted even if the separable prefix also happens to be **zu**. Compare:

Er stand auf, um die Vorhänge zuzuziehen, He got up to draw the curtains.

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6. **An . . . vorbei**, "past". Note this compound preposition. Compare Lesson 29, §6.
7. **Mußte** is the imperfect, 1st and 3rd persons of **müssen**, "to have to". The other persons add the usual endings, e.g.:

Wir mußten früh nach Hause gehen, We had to go home early.

8. **Vom Flugbüro brachte uns ein besonderer Autobus zum Flughafen**, "From the airways office a special bus took us to the airport". For this use of **bringen** see Lesson 20, §6.
9. **Als wir dort ankamen**, "When we arrived there". **Als** is used instead of **wenn** for "when" to refer to a single occasion in the past, with the imperfect and pluperfect tenses. Compare:

Als ich in das Wohnzimmer kam, sah ich ihn, When I came into the living-room, I saw him.

Als er die Zeitung gelesen hatte, ging er zu Bett, When he had read the paper, he went to bed.

Wenn may be used with these tenses, however, but only with the meaning "whenever". Thus:

Wenn ich in das Wohnzimmer kam, stand er immer auf, Whenever I came into the room, he always got up.

Wenn er die Zeitungen gelesen hatte, war er stets schlecht gelaunt, Whenever he had read the papers he was in a bad mood.

The student will remember that in all questions, whether direct or indirect, the interrogative adverb "when" is translated by **wann** (see Lesson 12, §3), irrespective of tense, e.g.

Ich fragte ihn, wann er sie zum letzten Mal gesehen habe, I asked him when he had seen her last.

Lektion 28

AUF DEM DAMPFER

1. **Wollen Sie . . . hinuntergehen?** "Do you want to go below?", i.e., away from the speaker. Compare Lesson 26, §4, and Lesson 9, §18.
2. **Es ist klar, wir werden keine stürmische Überfahrt haben,** "It's obvious (that) we won't have a bad crossing". Compare Lesson 8, §13.
3. **Ich hole zwei Liegestühle herauf,** "I'll fetch two deck-chairs up here" (i.e. "to where we are"). Another example of the adverb **her**, "hither". Compare Lesson 26, §4. For the use of the present tense here, see Lesson 16, §11.
4. **In die Sonne,** "in the sun". Note that the accusative is required here, the idea being "I'll fetch the deckchairs up here *into* the sun". Compare Lesson 26, §6.
5. **Hoffentlich** is an adverb which is used with the meaning "I hope" or "we hope". Compare **Hoffentlich wird es heute nicht regnen,** "Let's hope it will not rain today".
6. **Die See,** "the sea". But note: **der See,** "the lake". Compare:
Gehen wir heute im See schwimmen, Let's go swimming in the lake today.
Ich schwimme lieber in der See, I prefer to swim in the sea.

Lektion 29

EINE STRASSE IN HAMBURG

1. **Zu beiden Seiten**, "on both sides". Note the preposition used in the German here.
2. **Es ist gefährlich, den Fahrdamm zu überqueren**, "It is dangerous to cross the road". **Überqueren** is an inseparable verb and is, therefore, treated like an ordinary infinitive preceded by **zu**. A synonym for **überqueren** is **überschreiten**.
3. **Bevor** may only be used for "before" as a conjunction, and is synonymous with **ehe**. As a preposition, "before" is rendered by **vor**. Compare:

Ich werde Sie besuchen, **bevor** (or **ehe**) ich verreise, I'll visit you before I leave.

Ich komme noch **vor** Ihnen bei Ihren Großeltern an, I shall arrive at your grandparents' before you.

4. **Auf alle Fälle**, "in any case". A useful idiomatic expression to note.
5. **Auf alle Fälle dürfte es ratsam sein . . .**, "in any case it might be (or it would probably be) advisable . . ." **Dürfte** is the imperfect subjunctive 1st and 3rd persons sing. of **dürfen**, which is often used with the meaning "might be", "possibly", etc. Compare:

Das dürfte schon wahr sein, That might possibly be true.

Es dürfte jetzt zu spät sein, It will probably be too late now.

See also Lesson 36, §7.

6. **Die Mönckebergstraße führt uns an der schönen Petrikirche vorbei**, "The Mönckebergstraße leads us past the beautiful Petrikirche". Note the use of the prefix **vorbei** and the preposition **an** to render "past", which always governs the dative in this expression. Compare:

Er ging **an** meinem Haus **vorbei**, He went past my house.

Wir sind **am** Theater **vorbeigefahren**, We drove past the theatre.

Sie ging **an** mir **vorbei**, ohne mich zu begrüßen, She walked past me without greeting me.

Lektion 30

WIE MAN NACH DEM WEG FRAGT

1. **Gehen Sie geradeaus . . . bis zur Petrikirche**, "Go straight on . . . as far as the Petrikirche". The usual meaning of **bis** is "until", e.g., **Ich bleibe bis Montag hier**, "I am staying here until Monday". It is often used together with other prepositions, however, in order to emphasize them. Compare the following:

Treu bis an den Tod, Faithful unto death.

Ich begleitete sie bis an die Tür, I went with her as far as the door.

Wir fahren mit dem Autobus bis zur Stadt, dann gingen wir zu Fuß, We went by bus as far as the town, then we walked.

Note also:

Die Geschäfte sind (von) 13.00 bis 14.00 Uhr geschlossen, The shops are shut from 1 to 2 p.m.

Bis jetzt hat er nichts von seinem Bruder gehört, He hasn't heard anything from his brother so far (up to now).

Die Gefangenen sind alle bis auf einen entflohen, All but one of the prisoners escaped. (Lit. "The prisoners are all up to one escaped.")

2. **Ich glaube schon**, "I think so", "I believe so". The literal meaning of **schon** is "already", but it frequently occurs as an expletive. Compare:

Warum hast du ihm das gesagt? Er weiß schon warum! Why did you tell him that? He knows *why*!

Er ist schon eine Woche hier, He has been here for a week (already).

3. **Wollen Sie mir bitte sagen, wann ich aussteigen muß?** "Will you tell me when to get off, please?" Remember that **wann** must be used instead of **wenn** in an indirect question. See Lesson 12, §3.

4. **Ja, aber jetzt einsteigen**, "Yes, but get in now" . . . **Durchgehen bitte**, "Pass along (there) please". The infinitive is often used in German as an alternative to the imperative. This usage is very formal, however, and often sounds very abrupt. The student should restrict himself to the normal imperative (Lesson 4, §5). The infinitive used in this way is seen most often on notices, etc. Compare:

Nicht hinauslehnen! Do not lean out. (*Seen in trains.*)

Hier überschreiten! Cross here.

Karte vorzeigen, bitte! Tickets please.

Langsam fahren! Drive slowly.

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Used in this way the infinitive comes last, as always, the word **bitte** being disregarded for the purposes of word order.

5. **Wir haben Verspätung**, "We're late" lit. "we have delay". Note this idiomatic expression.
6. **Noch jemand ohne Fahrschein?** "Anyone else without a ticket?" is equivalent to "Any more fares?" Note that after **ohne**, the indef. art. is usually omitted:

Er geht immer ohne Hut aus, He always goes out without a hat.

Kein Eingang ohne Passierschein, No admittance without a pass.

Lektion 31

EIN BESUCH IN HAMBURG

1. **Ein Besuch in Hamburg**, "A visit to Hamburg". Note this use of the preposition **in**. Compare: **Das ist sein erster Besuch in der Stadt**, "This is his first visit to the city". Names of towns are neuter.
2. **Sich . . . überlegen**, "to consider" or "to think over", is one of a number of reflexive verbs having the reflexive pronoun in the *dative* case, instead of the accusative. The reflexive pronoun **sich**, however, remains unchanged in both the dative and the accusative, as do **uns** and **euch**. The only pronouns affected are, therefore, **mich** and **dich**, which become **mir** and **dir** respectively in the dative. Compare:

Ich habe **mich** gewaschen, I've washed (myself).

But:

Ich muß es **mir** mal überlegen, I shall have to think it over.

Ich kann es **mir** nicht leisten, I can't afford it.

3. **Am meisten**, "most (of all)" or "mostly". We have already seen (Lesson 14, §11) that some adverbs form their superlative like adjectives simply by the addition of **-(e)st**. The great majority of adverbs have a special form in the superlative, however, consisting of **am** plus the superlative declined, and therefore having the dative ending **-en**. **Meist**, "most", is the superlative of the adjective **viel**, "much", and the superlative of the adverb is, therefore, **am meisten**. The adjective **gut**, "good", has superlative **best**, "best", and the adverb is, therefore, **am besten**. Additional examples:

Meine Schwester singt **schön**, mein Bruder singt noch **schöner**, ich singe aber **am schönsten**, My sister sings beautifully, my brother sings even more beautifully, but I sing most beautifully.

Ich tanze **gern**, schwimme **lieber**, lese aber **am liebsten**, I like dancing, I like swimming better, but I like reading best.

It should also be noted that this form of superlative must be used for adjectives, instead of the normal form given in Lesson 10, §20, when no noun is expressed or understood after the superlative form. Thus:

Sein Garten ist **der schönste**, His garden is the most beautiful (*understood*: "garden").

But:

Im Frühling ist sein Garten **am schönsten**, His garden is most beautiful in the spring.

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Der 21. Dezember ist **der kürzeste Tag**, December 21st is the shortest day.

But:

Im Dezember sind die Tage **am kürzesten**, The days are shortest in December.

The student will find generally that the form with **am** is used when the superlative in English is not preceded by "the". Compare:

Er ist **der fleißigste Schüler**, "He is *the most industrious* pupil",
and Er ist vor dem Examen **am fleißigsten**, "He is *most industrious* before the examination."

4. **Beginnen Sie an der Alster, einem Fluß . . .**, "Begin at the Alster, a river . . ." **Einem Fluß** is in the dative case here, as it is governed by the preposition **an** which also governs the proper noun **Alster**. The rule in German is that words in apposition are in the same case as the words they stand in apposition to.
5. **Am einen Ufer**, "on the one bank". As in English, the German equivalent of "one", **ein**, can be used as an adjective, in which case it is declined like any other adjective.
6. **Museen**, "museums". This is the plural of **das Museum**. Only a very few foreign words have such highly irregular plurals.
7. **Die freie Hansastadt**, "The free Hanseatic city". Hamburg was one of the last three surviving members of the Hanseatic League, a league of commercial towns which flourished in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Lektion 32

STADTBESICHTIGUNG

1. **In ein bis zwei Tagen**, "in one or two days". Compare Lesson 30, §1. **Ein bis zwei**, "one or two", is an invariable expression in which **ein** does not decline. Compare: **Ich habe ein bis zwei Schallplatten**, "I have one or two records".
2. **Was soll ich mir zuerst ansehen?** "What should I have a look at first?". **Sich ansehen**, "to have a look at" is a reflexive verb in which the reflex. pron. is in the dat. case, as explained in Lesson 31, §2.
3. **Das Interessanteste**, "the most interesting (object)". Compare Lesson 10, §16.
4. **Glauben Sie, daß mir noch Zeit bleibt, den Tierpark von Hagenbeck zu besuchen?** "Do you think that there will be enough time for me to visit the Hagenbeck zoo?"
Note the use of **bleiben** for "to be left", "to remain". The verb is used impersonally, and the person concerned is usually indicated by a personal pronoun in the dative case. Examples:
Es bleibt mir nur zwei Mark, I have only two Marks left. (lit. There remains to me only two Marks.)
Es blieb ihm keine Wahl; er mußte gehen, He had no choice; he had to go.
Wieviel Zeit bleibt uns? How much time have we got left?
5. **Sie können mit der Straßenbahn hinausfahren**, "You can go (out) there by tram". See Lesson 26, §4.

Lektion 33

DIE GROSSEN WARENHÄUSER

1. **Wie gut und schnell die Kunden . . . bedient wurden**, "How well and quickly the customers were served". **Wurden** is the imperfect plural form of the verb **werden**, which has **wurde** for 1st and 3rd singular. Compare:

Ich werde bedient, I am served; I am being served.

Ich wurde bedient, I was served; I was being served.

Bedienen cannot be used for "to serve meals", for which the correct verb is **servieren** or **auftragen**. Compare:

Der Kellner bedient die Gäste, "The waiter serves the guests".

Er trägt die Suppe auf or **serviert die Suppe**, "He serves the soup".

2. **Mit dem Fahrstuhl oder der Rolltreppe**, "By lift or escalator". Compare Lesson 27, §2.
3. **Als ich durch die Buchabteilung ging**, "As I was going through the book department . . ." **Als** may mean "when" or "as" when referring to a single action in the past. Compare Lesson 27, §9.
4. **Eine Freundin**, "A friend". See Lesson 7, §16.
5. **Sie erzählte mir, daß sie verheiratet sei**, "She told me that she was married". **Sei** is the present subjunctive, 1st and 3rd person singular of **sein**, "to be". The subjunctive is used in reported speech in clauses dependent upon a verb of *saying*, etc. in a past tense. See the Supplementary Notes *A* and *B*.
6. **Und ihren ältesten Jungen mitgebracht habe**, "and had brought her eldest son along with (her)". **Habe** is also in the present subjunctive here. See Supplementary Notes.
Mitgebracht is the past participle of the sep. verb **mitbringen**. The prefix **mit** is often joined to a verb in German to express accompaniment, where we should use "with" and a pronoun. Compare:

Wir fahren morgen nach Deutschland, aber wir **nehmen** die Kinder natürlich nicht **mit**, We're going to Germany tomorrow, but of course we're not taking the children (with us).

Darf ich **mitgehen**? May I go (with you)?

Wenn Sie **mitkommen** wollen, dann **bringen** Sie ihre Frau **mit**, If you want to come (with us), then bring your wife (with you).

7. **Der Großvater war vor kurzem gestorben**, "The grandfather had died a short time ago". Verbs forming their compound tenses with **sein** use the imperfect of this to form their pluperfect tense. Compare Lesson 11, §8 and the following examples:

Als er ankam, **waren** wir schon **fortgegangen**, When he arrived, we had already left.

Er **war** während des Kriegs sehr reich **geworden**, He had got very rich during the war.

Sie **waren** den ganzen Tag zu Hause **geblieben**, They had stayed at home all day.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

A The formation of the subjunctive:

- (i) The present subjunctive of *all* verbs except *sein* is formed by adding the endings **-e, -est, -e, -en, -et, -en**, to the stem of the verb remaining after removing the **-(e)n** of the infinitive.

Examples:

sein, "to be"	Present Subjunctive of		
	haben, "to have"	werden, "to be", "to become"	lesen, "to read"
ich sei	ich habe	ich werde	ich lese
du sei(e)st	du habest	du werdest	du lesest
er } sei	er } habe	er } werde	er } lese
sie } sei	sie } habe	sie } werde	sie } lese
es } sei	es } habe	es } werde	es } lese
wir sei(e)n	wir haben	wir werden	wir lesen
ihr seiet	ihr habet	ihr werdet	ihr leset
Sie sei(e)n	Sie haben	Sie werden	Sie lesen
sie sei(e)n	sie haben	sie werden	sie lesen

- (ii) The imperfect subjunctive of all regular weak verbs is the same as the imperfect indicative.

The imperfect subjunctive of strong verbs is formed by adding the endings shown above for the present subjunctive to the imperfect indicative and modifying the vowels **a, o** or **u** to **ä, ö** or **ü**. Examples:

sein	haben	werden	lesen
Imp. ind. war	Imp. ind. hatte*	Imp. ind. wurde*	Imp. ind. las
ich wäre	hätte	würde	läse
du wärest	hättest	würdest	läsest
er } wäre	hätte	würde	läse
sie } wäre	hätte	würde	läse
es } wäre	hätte	würde	läse
wir wären	hätten	würden	läsen
ihr wäret	hättet	würdet	läset
Sie wären	hätten	würden	läsen
sie wären	hätten	würden	läsen

B The subjunctive in indirect speech

- (i) The subjunctive is often used in indirect speech after verbs of saying, asking, etc., in a **past tense**. As a general rule, the tense of the subjunctive in indirect speech is the same as that used in direct speech, unlike English. But this rule is not always adhered to.

Examples:

DIRECT SPEECH

Ich bin verheiratet,
I am married.

Sprechen Sie Deutsch?
Do you speak German?

INDIRECT SPEECH

Sie sagte, daß sie verheiratet SEI or WÄRE, She said that she was married.

Ich fragte ihn, ob er Deutsch SPRECHE or SPRÄCHE, I asked him if he spoke German.

If a subjunctive form of a verb happens to be the same as the indicative, the form of the subjunctive differing from the indicative form is used. Thus:

Sie sprechen gut Deutsch,
You speak German well.

Er sagte, daß wir gut Deutsch SPRÄCHEN, He said that we spoke German well.

* If the imperfect indic. of a verb already ends in **-e** then it is not necessary to add **-e** in the 1st and 3rd persons singular.

If we used the present subjunctive SPRECHEN in this example, it would be indistinguishable from the present tense (**wir sprechen**), so the imperfect subjunctive is preferable.

Ich habe mein Kind mitgebracht, I have brought my child with me.

Sie erzählte mir, daß sie ihr Kind mitgebracht HABE or HÄTTE, She said that she had brought her child with her.

Werden Sie hier warten?
Will you wait here?

Ich fragte ihn, ob er hier warten WERDE or WÜRDE, I asked him if he would wait here.

The student will find that the indicative is occasionally used in indirect speech, especially where the speech implies certainty. Compare:

Er sagte mir, daß er morgen (vielleicht) kommen werde, He told me that he would (perhaps) come to-morrow.

Er sagte mir, daß er morgen (bestimmt) kommen wird, He told me that he would (definitely) come tomorrow.

Lektion 34

EINKÄUFE

1. **Ein Paar Handschuhe**, "A pair of gloves". Do not confuse **ein Paar** (with capital letter), "a pair", and the invariable **ein paar** (with small letter), "some". Compare Lesson 4, §14.
2. **Welche Nummer haben Sie?** "What size do you take?" As the size of gloves, shoes, etc., are indicated by a number it is quite logical that the German should say **die Nummer** where we use "size". However, one can also use the normal word for "size", viz. **die Größe**:
Welche Größe haben Sie? What size do you take?
3. **Sechseinhalb**, "six and a half"; **sechseinviertel**, "six and a quarter". Note that there is no equivalent of "and" in the German. Note also that there is a special form for "one and a half", viz.: **anderthalb**, e.g.:
Geben Sie mir anderthalb Kilogram Kartoffeln, Give me one and a half kilograms of potatoes (approx. 3 lb.).
4. **Nummer sechseinviertel dürfte Ihre Größe sein**, "No. $6\frac{1}{4}$ will probably be your size". Compare Lesson 29, §5.
5. **Beim Tragen**, "with wear". Compare Lesson 19, §4.

Lektion 35

DER SCHNEIDER UND DIE SCHNEIDERIN

1. **Denn mein alter ist recht abgetragen**, "For my old one is rather worn". **Denn** is a co-ordinating conjunction and does not, therefore, affect the word order. If we used **weil** ("because") here, then this would introduce a subordinate clause and the finite verb **ist** would have to come at the end: **weil mein alter recht abgetragen ist**. Other co-ordinating conjunctions which do not affect the word order are: **und**, "and"; **oder**, "or"; **aber**, "but"; **sondern**, "but"; **allein**, "but" (however); **doch**, "but". See Appendix B.
2. **Ein reichhaltiges Lager an Stoffen**, "A plentiful stock of materials". Note this use of the preposition **an**.
3. **Um gewiß zu sein, daß der Anzug sitzt**, "to make (be) sure that the suit fits". Note the use of the verb **sitzen** in the sense of "to fit". Compare:

Der neue Mantel sitzt ihr nicht so gut wie der alte, The new coat doesn't fit her (= to her) so well as the old one.
4. **Mit einer dazu passenden Seidenbluse hatte sie aber bis jetzt kein Glück**, "But up till now she has had no luck in getting a silk blouse to match". Note the idiom **Glück haben** which means "to be lucky", lit. "to have luck".

Lektion 36

BEIM SCHNEIDER

1. **Ich möchte mir einen Straßenanzug machen lassen**, "I should like to have a lounge-suit made (for myself)". For this use of **lassen**, see Lesson 20, §7.
2. **Nicht zu schwer**, "not too heavy". Note that **zu** can also be used as an adverb meaning "too", as well as a preposition.
3. **Er müßte etwas dunkler . . . sein**, "It would have to be somewhat darker", i.e. "It should be a bit darker". **Müßte** is the imperfect subjunctive of **müssen** (compare Supplementary Notes, A, to Lesson 33). The imperf. subj. is often used in German instead of the conditional described in Lesson 14, §7. The sentence from the text could be rendered: **Er würde etwas dunkler sein müssen**, but this is considered less elegant and the imperfect subjunctive is much more commonly used than the conditional, particularly with the modal auxiliary verbs. Thus **ich möchte**, "I should like" (as in §1 above) stands for "ich würde mögen", which no German would think of saying. Compare §§6 and 7 below.
4. **Dunkler**, "darker", is the comparative form of the adjective **dunkel**, "dark". Adjectives ending in **-el**, **-en**, or **-er** drop the **-e** before adding the **-er** of the comparative. Compare: **teuer**, "expensive", "dear", **teurer**, "dearer"; **edel**, "noble", **edler**, "nobler".
5. **Garantiert reine Wolle**, "guaranteed pure wool". **Garantiert** is the past participle to the verb **garantieren**, "to guarantee". Verbs of foreign origin ending in **-ieren** in the infinitive are conjugated like regular weak verbs, but do not take the prefix **ge-** in the past participle. Compare:

Er hat sich sehr dafür interessiert, He was very interested in it.
Wir haben probiert, das Problem zu lösen, We have tried to solve the problem.
6. **Ich hätte lieber etwas Billigeres gefunden**, "I should have preferred (to find) something cheaper". **Hätte** is here the imperf. subj. of **haben**, replacing "würde . . . haben" as explained in §3 above.
7. **Der Stoff scheint so gut zu sein, daß sich die Ausgabe wohl lohnen dürfte**, "The material seems to be so good that the expense would probably be worth while" (i.e. that it's probably worth the price). **Dürfte** is the imperf. subj. of **dürfen** (compare Lesson 29, §5) and

replaces the less elegant: . . . daß sich die Ausgabe wohl lohnen **dürfen würde**. The reflexive verb **sich lohnen** may be used either figuratively or literally, e.g.:

Haben Sie ihn gefragt? Nein, es lohnt sich nicht, Have you asked him? No, it isn't worth while.

Es ist nicht leicht, dieses Buch zu lesen, es lohnt sich aber trotzdem, It is not easy to read this book, but it's worth the effort all the same.

8. **Wollen Sie bitte den Rock ablegen, damit ich Maß nehmen kann?** "Will you please take your coat off so that I can take your measurements?" **Damit** may be either an adverbial expression meaning "with it" (compare Lesson 5, §5), or a conjunction with the meaning "so that", "in order that". Used in this way it introduces a subordinate clause.
9. **Das Allerneueste**, "the very latest". Note the use of the prefix **aller-**, lit. "of all", and a superlative where we should use "very" before, or "of all" after, the superlative. **Aller-** can be added to almost any superlative where the sense permits, e.g., **das Allerschönste**, "the most beautiful of all".
10. **Zeigen Sie mir mal das schwarze!** "Show me the black one!" **Mal** is here an expletive. Compare:

Lassen Sie mich mal sehen! Just let me have a look.
Denken Sie mal! Just imagine!
Hören Sie mal zu! Listen a moment.

Lektion 37

IM ZIGARRENGESCHÄFT

1. **Wenn jemand mich fragte . . . , fiel mir die Antwort gar nicht schwer,** "If anyone should ask me (or: were to ask me) . . . , I should not find the answer difficult".

For this idiomatic use of **fallen**, compare Lesson 8, §4. For the use of the imp. subjunctive in conditional sentences, see the Supplementary Notes.

2. **Nicht, als ob ich ein besonders starker Raucher wäre,** "(It is) not as if I am (or: were) a particularly heavy smoker". The subj. is used after the conjunctions **als ob** and **als wenn**, both meaning "as if". Compare:

Er sieht aus, als ob er krank sei, He looks as if he is ill.

Du tust, als wenn du nie davon gehört hättest, You behave as though you had never heard of it.

Occasionally **wenn** and **ob** may be omitted, and then the finite verb precedes the subject, e.g.,

Du tust, als hättest du nie davon gehört.

3. **Zieht man jedoch Zigaretten vor . . . ,** "if you prefer cigarettes, however, . . ." The conjunction **wenn**, "if", may be omitted in a conditional clause, and then the finite verb begins the clause. Compare §2 above.
4. **So kann man . . . wählen,** "you can choose . . ." When the subordinate clause precedes the main clause of a sentence, it is not unusual to introduce the main clause by means of the word **so**, which can be left untranslated in English. Thus the first sentence in the lesson could be rendered:

Wenn jemand mich fragte, welche Schaufenster ich am interessantesten finde, so fiel mir die Antwort gar nicht schwer.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Use of the imperf. subjunctive in conditional sentences.

The imperfect subjunctive is frequently used instead of the conditional *in both clauses* of a conditional sentence indicating an imaginary condition or remote possibility. Examples:

Wenn ich Papier **hätte**, so **schriebe** ich einen Brief, If I *had* some paper, I *should* write a letter.

Sie **wäre** viel glücklicher, wenn du mehr Verständnis für sie **hättest**, She *would* be much happier, if you *understood* her better.

Wenn Sie etwas später **gekommen wären**, so **hätten** wir alles fertig gehabt, If you *had come* a little later, we *should have* had everything ready.

Occasionally, the imperfect subjunctive is used in the if-clause, and the conditional in the main clause; no rule can be given for this, it being largely a matter of euphony, e.g.:

Wenn ich das Geld **hätte**, **würde** ich das Haus **kaufen**, If I had the money I should buy the house.

Wenn es nicht so kalt **wäre**, **würden** wir **ausgehen**, If it were not so cold, we should go out.

The student should note that in conditional sentences containing so-called "open" conditions, the indicative is used, e.g.:

Wenn ich Zeit **dazu habe**, **werde** ich einen Brief **schreiben**, If I have time, I shall write a letter.

Wenn er das **tut**, **werde** ich ihn **bestrafen**, If he does that I shall punish him.

Lektion 38

ICH KAUFTE ZIGARETTEN

1. **Wie wäre es mit Pfeifentabak?** "How about pipe tobacco?" Note the use of the imperfect subjunctive in the idiomatic expression **wie wäre es mit**, often abbreviated to **wie wär's mit**. Other idiomatic expressions with the same meaning are **wie ist's mit** and **wie steht's mit**. Compare:

Wie ist's mit Fußball? Sie haben doch früher in der Mannschaft gespielt, nicht wahr? How's the football going? You used to play in the team, didn't you?

Wie wär's mit dem Abendessen? Sind Sie schon fertig? How about dinner? Are you ready yet?

2. **Fünf Stück**, "five". The word **Stück** is frequently used after a numeral with reference to things which are sold individually and not by weight, length, etc. It is not normally translated in English. Compare:

Das sind schöne Äpfel. Geben Sie mir, bitte, zwei Stück, Those are nice apples. Let me have two, please.

Ich brauche nicht so viele Eier; ich nehme nur fünf Stück, I do not need so many eggs; I'll just take five.

3. **Da fällt mir eben ein** is a useful idiom equivalent to our "It has just occurred to me", "Oh, I nearly forgot" or "Oh, I've just remembered".

Lektion 39

BEIM FRISEUR

1. **Die Herren müssen sich das Haar schneiden lassen**, "Men must have their hair cut". For this use of **lassen** see Lesson 20, §7. Note the use of the def. art. before **Herren**. The def. art. is occasionally used before a plural noun in a general sense to indicate the whole of a class, but it is more common before singular nouns used in this way, and before abstract nouns. Compare:

Damen nehmen die Zeit des Friseurs mehr in Anspruch als **Herren**, Ladies take up the hairdresser's time more than men.

But:

Die Zeit fliegt, Time flies.

Der Mensch ist sterblich, Man is mortal.

2. **Einige Herren . . . warten, bis sie an die Reihe komme**, "Some men are waiting until it's their turn". Compare the use of the accusative in **an die Reihe kommen**, in which there is some implication of motion in the verb **kommen**, and the dative in **an der Reihe sein**, as in: **Sie sind jetzt an der Reihe**, "It's your turn now", "You're next".
3. **Ein Kunde ist im Begriff, den Salon zu verlassen**, "A customer is just about to leave the saloon". **Im Begriff sein zu . . .** is synonymous with **dabei sein zu . . .**, explained in Lesson 23, §5. **Der Kunde**, "the customer", is a weak noun (see Appendix) and its feminine equivalent is **die Kundin**.
4. **Ich rasiere mich immer selbst**, "I always shave myself". The intransitive verb "to shave" is reflexive in German, so **ich rasiere mich** means simply "I shave", e.g.:

Ich rasiere mich am Abend, I shave in the evening.

The pronoun **selbst** is added here to **ich rasiere mich** to emphasise the fact that "I" shave "myself" as opposed to being shaved by anybody else. Compare Lesson 7, §18.

The verb **rasieren** can be used non-reflexively to indicate that the shaving is being done by somebody else, e.g.:

Der Friseur rasiert den Kunden, The barber is shaving the customer.

5. **Rasierapparat**, "safety-razor". An open razor is **ein Rasiermesser** (neut.). **Ein elektrischer Rasierapparat**, "an electric razor".
6. **Jeden zweiten Tag**, "Every other day", lit. "every second day". An alternative to this expression is **alle zwei Tage**. Similarly: **jede zweite Woche** or **alle zwei Wochen**, "every other week", and so on.

Lektion 40

ICH GEHE ZUM FRISEUR

1. **Womit kann ich dienen?** "What can I do for you?" The literal meaning of the question is "With what can I serve?" English "what" governed by a preposition is rendered in German by **wo** (**wor-** before vowels) plus a preposition. Thus **worauf**, "on what"; **wovon**, "about what", etc. Examples:

Womit spielt Otto? *What is Otto playing with?*

Worüber lachen Sie? *What are you laughing at?*

Woran denken Sie? *What are you thinking about?*

Worauf warten Sie? *What are you waiting for?*

Occasionally these compounds may be used as relative adverbs when referring to inanimate objects, e.g.,

Das Paket, **worauf wir warteten**, ist spät angekommen, The parcel *for which* we were waiting arrived late.

Das ist das Haus, **worin wir wohnen**, That's the house *in which* we live.

Alternatives to **Womit kann ich dienen?** are **Womit kann ich Ihnen dienen?** and **Was steht zu Diensten?**

2. **Es wird nicht lange dauern**, "it won't take long". Distinguish between the adjective **lang** and the adverb **lange**. Compare:

Mein Bruder ist **lang** und dünn, My brother is tall and thin.

Das ist schon **lange** her, That's a long time ago now.

3. **Seien Sie . . . vorsichtig**, "Be careful". The imperative of **sein**, "to be", is an exception to the general rules given in Lesson 4, §§1 and 5, for the formation of the imperative. **Sei(e)n** is used for both 1st and 2nd persons plural, e.g.:

Sei(e)n wir glücklich, Let's be happy.

4. **Er tut weh**, "It hurts". The word **weh** in the expression **weh tun**, although never joined to the verb, is regarded as a separable prefix for the purposes of word order. **Weh** may also be used as an adjective with the meaning "sore" or "painful", e.g., **ich habe einen wehen Daumen**, "I've got a sore thumb".

5. **Ich habe noch nie einen Kunden geschnitten**, "I've never yet cut a customer". The student should note the translation of "yet" which

has two equivalents, depending upon the context. In the negative **noch** is used, either in the expression **noch nicht** or **noch nie**; when no negative is implied, **schon** is usually required. Compare:

Ist meine Schwester **schon** heimgekommen? Has my sister come home yet?

Nein, sie ist **noch nicht** heimgekommen, No, she has not come home, yet.

6. **So, nun sind wir fertig**, "There we are!" (lit. "So now we have finished".) The adjective **fertig** usually means "ready", but as an extension of this meaning, it may also be used for "finished". Compare:

Sind Sie mit dem Essen fertig? Have you finished your dinner?

7. **Wie ist der Name?** "*What* is the name?" Note the idiomatic use of **wie** here, literally, "how is the name?"

Lektion 41

DIE JAHRESZEITEN

1. **Der Frühling**, "spring"; **der Sommer**, "summer"; **der Herbst**, "autumn"; **der Winter**, "winter". Note the use of the def. art. with the names of the seasons in German. Compare Lesson 20, §2.
2. **Höher**, "higher", is the comparative of the adjective **hoch**, "high". **Hoch** is used only as a predicative adjective; used attributively, the adjective changes to **hoh-**, e.g.:

Wie **hoch** ist das Gebäude? How high is the building?

Es ist ein sehr **hohes** Gebäude, It's a very high building.

In the superlative form, the **-c-** of **hoch** is included: (**der, die, das**) **höchste**; **am höchsten**, e.g.:

Die Penninen sind **hoch**; die Alpen sind **höher**; aber das Himalaja ist **am höchsten** (or: das **höchste** Gebirge der Welt), The Pennines are high, the Alps are higher, but the Himalayas are highest (the highest mountains in the world).

3. **Vom frühen Morgen bis zum späten Abend**, "from early morning till late at night". A useful expression in which the def. art. must be inserted.
4. **Solange das gute Wetter anhält**, "as long as the fine weather lasts". The verb **anhalten** may mean "to continue" or "to stop", depending upon the context. Compare:

Der Verkehrsschutzmann hielt das Auto an, The policeman stopped the car.

Wenn es so anhält, weiß ich nicht, was wir tun sollen, If things go on like this, I don't know what we'll do.

Lektion 42

SPIEL UND SPORT

1. **In wasserreichen Gegenden**, “in districts where there are lakes, rivers, etc.” The adjective **wasserreich** is composed of (**das**) **Wasser**, “water”, and **reich**, “rich”, and could not be translated adequately by one word in English. It may be rendered in various ways, with the meaning “abounding in lakes, rivers, streams, etc.”
2. **Skifahrer**, “skiers”. **Der Ski**, “the ski”, may be pronounced either as on the record or with a hard **k**-sound. An alternative spelling for the pronunciation as on the record is the form **Schi**.
3. **Vorziehen**, “to prefer”, has the dative case, where we use the preposition “to”, e.g.:

Ich ziehe dieses blaue Kleid **dem** grünen vor, I prefer this blue dress to the green one.
4. **Im Freien**, “in the open air”, may also be used for “out of doors”.
5. **Und nicht einmal sehr gut**, “and even then not very well”. The literal meaning of **einmal** is *once* (compare Lesson 14, §3), but it is often used with **nicht** in the sense of “at that” or “not even”, as here. Compare: **Er ist nicht einmal gekommen, als ich krank war**, “He didn’t even come when I was ill”; **Er schreibt nur Polzeiromane, und nicht einmal sehr gut**, “He writes only detective-stories, and not very well at that”.

Lektion 43

I. Teil

FERIEN AUF DEM LANDE

1. **Es ging uns herrlich**, "We had a wonderful time". Compare Lesson 10, §2.
2. **Wo wir nur konnten**, "Wherever we could". Note this use of **nur**, where we should use a compound word. Occasionally, **immer**, lit. "always", "ever", or **auch**, lit. "also", may be used instead. Compare:
Wer immer Sie sind, das dürfen Sie nicht tun, Whoever you are, you must not do that.
Was immer sie tut, macht sie es gut, Whatever she does, she does well.
Was Sie auch tun, vergessen Sie nicht, das Buch mitzubringen, Whatever you do, don't forget to bring the book with you.
3. **Mit der Hand**, "by hand". A useful expression, in which the def. art. must be included.

II. Teil

DIE ARBEIT AUF EINEM LANDGUT

1. **Arbeitest du denn mit?** "Do you help with the work then?" Compare Lesson 33, §6. **Denn** is used as an expletive here.
2. **Neulich hab' ich meiner Schwester geholfen**, "Recently I helped my sister". **Hab'** is, of course, an abbreviation for **habe**, the -e often being omitted in rapid colloquial speech, when it precedes **ich**. The verb **helfen**, "to help", takes an indirect object in the dative. Compare:
Darf ich **Ihnen** helfen? May I help you?
Er half **mir**, meine Arbeit fertigmachen, He helped me to finish my work.
3. **Bringen**, "to take". Compare Lesson 20, §6.
4. **Ich dachte immer, es sei so langweilig**, "I always thought it was so boring". Compare Supplementary Notes, B, to Lesson 33.

5. **Ich möchte sehr gern Landwirt sein**, “I should very much like to be a farmer”. German does not use the indef. art. in this and similar expressions denoting occupations, professions, rank, etc. used with the verbs **sein**, “to be”, **werden**, “to become”. Compare:

Sein Vater ist Schneider, His father is *a* tailor.

Er sagt immer, er möchte Lokomotivführer werden, He’s always saying that he wants to be *an* engine-driver.

If the noun denoting occupation, etc., is qualified, then the article is inserted, e.g., **Sein Vater ist ein guter Schneider**, “His father is a good tailor”.

Lektion 44

I. Teil

AN DER SEE

1. **Strandkörbe** are wicker beach seats, providing protection from the sun, as the student will see from the illustration.
2. **Fehlen**, "to be missing". This verb is frequently used with **es** as its subject, e.g.:

Es fehlt mir hundert Mark, I'm a hundred Marks short.

Es fehlen diesem Buch zwei Seiten, Two pages are missing from this book.

Note also:

Ihm fehlt's an nichts, He's not short of anything: He has everything he wants.

Na, das hat uns gerade noch gefehlt! That's all we needed!; That's the last straw.

Fehlen may also have the meaning "to be wrong", "to be the matter", as in **Was fehlt Ihnen?** "What's the matter with you?"; "What's wrong with you?"; **Wo fehlt's?** "What's wrong?"

II. Teil

FERIENPLÄNE

1. **Das wäre ganz besonders nett!** "That *would* be nice". **Wäre** is another example of the imperfect subjunctive used for the conditional. It replaces **das würde . . . sein**, "that would be". Compare Lesson 36, §3.

Lektion 45

I. Teil

AUTOFAHREN

1. **Sollten Sie die Absicht haben**, "Should you intend" or "If you intend . . ." Just as in English, **wenn**, "if", may be inserted or omitted; if it is omitted, then the imperf. of **sollen** stands at the head of the sentence. The construction is identical with the English. Compare:

Sollten Sie nicht gehen wollen, so kann Ihr Bruder gehen, Should you not want to go, your brother can go.

Sollte es heute regnen, so bleibe ich zu Hause, Should it rain today I shall stay at home.

Sollten sie kommen, so werden wir uns sehr freuen, Should they come, we shall be very glad.

2. **So machen Sie sich . . . vertraut**, "make yourself familiar . . ." For this use of **so**, see Lesson 37, §4.
3. **Mit den dortigen Verkehrsregeln**, "with the local traffic-regulations". The adjective **dortig** is derived from **dort**, "there" and its literal meaning is "of that place". The corresponding word for "of this place", i.e., "here", is **hiesig** from **hier**, "here".
4. **Sich merken**, "to bear in mind", "remember" or "note", has the reflexive pronoun in the dative case. Compare Lesson 31, §2.

II. Teil

DER WAGEN IST NICHT IN ORDNUNG

1. **Ich weiß nicht, was mit ihm los ist**, "I don't know what's the matter with it". Compare:

Was ist denn los? What's the matter? What's wrong?

The literal meaning of **los** is "loose", as in **der Gefangene ist los**, "the prisoner has escaped or is loose". It is also used as a command, e.g., **Eins, zwei, drei, los!** "One, two, three, off!" **Los!** "Fire!" (of guns). Note also the expression **etwas los sein**, "to be rid of something", e.g.,

Endlich sind wir es los, At last we're rid of it (finished with it).

(45/2)

2. **Ohne weiteres**, “right away”. The literal meaning of this useful expression is “without further (ado)” and it is used for “right away” in this sense. Compare:

Das ist ohne weiteres nicht leicht zu beantworten, That is not easy to answer right away.

Wir werden es ohne weiteres absenden, We'll send it off right away.

3. **Geriet** is the imperfect of the strong verb **geraten**, which may be rendered in a variety of ways in English. It usually implies “to get”, “to fall”, “to turn out”, depending upon the context: **in schlechte Gesellschaft geraten**, “to get into bad company”; **in Zorn geraten**, “to fly into a rage”; **ihr Kuchen ist nicht gut geraten**, “her cake did not turn out well”; **in Brand geraten**, “to catch fire”; **ins Schleudern geraten**, “to skid”.

Lektion 46

I. Teil

HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE

1. **Eingeführt werden Rohstoffe**, "Imports are raw-materials . . ." The literal meaning of the phrase is, of course, "imported are raw-materials". The past part. **eingeführt** (from **einführen**) is placed first here to emphasise the *imports* as opposed to the *exports*, which are mentioned in the first sentence of the second section of the text.
2. **Die Baumwolle** refers to cotton as a raw material, and not the thread used in sewing, which is either **das Baumwollgarn** or **der Baumwollfaden**, or, simply: **das Garn** or **der Faden**.
3. **Ihrer Güte wegen**, "because of their quality". **Wegen**, "on account of", "because of", "by reason of", etc., governs the genitive case, and often follows the word or words it refers to. Other common prepositions governing the genitive are **(an)statt**, "instead of"; **während**, "during", and the compound **um . . . willen**, "for the sake of", e.g., **um meiner Mutter willen**, "for my mother's sake".

II. Teil

GESCHÄFTLICHE UNTERREDUNG

1. **Ist Herr Günther zu sprechen?** "Is Herr Günther free?" "May I see Herr Günther?" This idiomatic expression illustrates a common use of the verb **sprechen**. Compare:
Ich kann ihn heute nicht sprechen, I cannot see him today.
Wen wünschen Sie zu sprechen? Whom do you wish to see?
Herr Günther ist augenblicklich nicht zu sprechen, Mr. Günther is engaged at the moment.
2. **Sie hätten die Verschiffung . . . zu übernehmen**, "You would have to see to the shipment . . ." Another example of the imperf. subj. (**sie hätten**) replacing the conditional (**sie würden . . . haben**).

(46/2)

3. **Was unsere Zahlungsbedingungen anbelangt**, “as for our conditions of payment”. Compare:

Was mich anlangt, . . .	}	As far as I am concerned . . . As for myself . . .
Was mich betrifft, . . .		
Was mich angeht, . . .		

Any of the above may generally be used as alternatives to **anbelangt**.

4. **Ein solches Abkommen**, “such an agreement”. Note the position of **solches** in this example. Another way of rendering “such a” followed by a noun is to use the invariable **solch** and the indef. art. Compare: **ein solches Abkommen** and **solch ein Abkommen**.

“Such a” followed by an adjective is usually rendered by either **ein so** or **so ein** in colloquial speech, e.g., **ein so teures Kleid**, or **so ein teures Kleid** “such an expensive dress”. Before nouns in the plural, **so** is generally used alone, e.g., **so teure Kleider**, “such expensive dresses”.

5. **52–19–58**. Note the pronunciation of **52** in this number: **zwound-fünfzig**. **Zwo** is often used for **zwei** when there is a possibility of confusion with **drei**.

6. **Sind Sie das?** “Is that you?”, lit. “Are you that?” Note this idiomatic expression and compare:

Ich bin es, It’s I (me).

Ist er das? Is that he (him)?

Nein, er ist es nicht, No, that isn’t he (him).

Lektion 47

I. Teil

ARZT, ZAHNARZT UND APOTHEKER

1. **Gebiß** is a collective term for "teeth". It is also used with the meaning "false teeth", e.g. **Ich muß mir ein neues Gebiß machen lassen**, "I must have a new set of false teeth made".
2. **Brillen**, "spectacles". "A pair of spectacles" is **eine Brille**. There are many such words in German, singular in form, where we use a plural form with "pair". Compare **eine Hose**, "a pair of trousers"; **eine Schere**, "a pair of scissors"; **eine Zange**, "a pair of pliers".

II. Teil

BEIM ARZT

1. **Was fehlt Ihnen?** "What is the matter with you?" Compare Lesson 44, Part I, §2.
2. **Herr Doktor**, "doctor". It is usual in German to address professional men by **Herr** and their professional designation; compare: **Herr Professor**, "Professor".
3. **Rückenschmerzen**, "backache". If c-k has to be divided between two lines, it becomes k-k.
4. **Überdies habe ich mich erkältet**, "Moreover I've caught a cold". "To have a cold" is **erkältet sein**, e.g., **Er ist noch erkältet**, "He's still got a cold".
5. **Wobei**, "in which". See Lesson 40, §1.
6. **Sie müßten dann ins Krankenhaus**, "You would then have to go to (the) hospital". It is not uncommon for the infinitive dependent upon one of the modal auxiliary verbs to be omitted, when it is obvious from the context what verb is intended. Compare:
Der kleine Koffer kann ins Gepäcknetz, The small case can go in the luggage-rack.
Ich möchte ein halbes Dutzend Taschentücher, I should like half a dozen handkerchiefs.

(47/2)

The student will see from the last example that this usage is not unknown in English, verbs like “have”, “buy”, etc. being understood from the context. Note also:

Ich kann Deutsch, I know German. (I can speak, etc.)

Was soll das? What does that mean?

7. **Ich würde raten, daß Sie ausspannen**, “I would advise *you to relax*”. In this and similar sentences where English uses an “Accusative and Infinitive” construction, we must use a subordinate clause in German. Compare:

Wir wissen, **daß er ein ehrlicher Mensch ist**, We know *him to be an honest man* (i.e. that he is an honest man).

Ich wünsche, **daß Sie bald kommen**, I want *you to come soon* (i.e. that you come soon).

Ich möchte, **daß Sie das für mich tun**, I should like *you to do that for me* (i.e. that you do that for me).

8. **Keinen Alkohol**, “no alcohol”. This is in the accusative case, the verb **Trinken Sie** (“drink”) being understood.
9. **Wenn Sie meine Verordnungen befolgen**, “If you follow my instructions”. The verb **befolgen** takes a direct object in the accusative; the verb **folgen**, having the same meaning, is intransitive, however, governing the dative case, e.g.:

Ich habe **ihr Beispiel** befolgt,

But:

Ich bin **ihrem Beispiel** gefolgt, I followed their example.

Lektion 48

I. Teil

RUNDFUNK UND FERNSEHEN

1. **Die je gemacht wurden**, "which were *ever* made". An additional meaning of **je**. Compare Lesson 11, §14.
2. **Mit Hilfe des Rundfunks**, "with the help of the radio". Note that the def. art. is not used in German before **Hilfe** in this expression.
3. **Behaglich in Ihrem Heim sitzend**, "Sitting comfortably in your home". The present participle in German is formed by adding **-end** to the stem of a verb. Its use in German is restricted to appositive constructions as here, where it qualifies the subject of the sentence. When used in this way it is placed at the end of the phrase and is uninflected. It may also be used as an ordinary adjective, however. Compare:

Eine **unterhaltende** Geschichte, An amusing story. (From **unterhalten**, "to amuse, entertain".)

Ein **schlafender** Hund, A sleeping dog. (From **schlafen**, "to sleep".)

One other use of the present participle should be mentioned here. It may be preceded by **zu**, and declined, to render the English passive infinitive. Examples:

Die **zu bezahlende** Rechnung, The bill which is to be paid.

Eine **zu vermeidende** Handlung, An action which is to be avoided.

4. **Ich höre . . . Radio**, "I listen to the radio". Note the omission of the def. art. in this expression. Remember that such combinations of verb and object which form a set expression are treated as if the object were a separable prefix for the purposes of word order. Compare Lesson 7, §13.

II. Teil

RADIOPROGRAMME

1. **Vielleicht sind atmosphärische Störungen schuld daran**, "Perhaps atmospherics (lit. atmospheric disturbances) are the cause of the

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trouble". Note the expression **an etwas schuld sein**, "to be to blame for something". The noun **die Schuld** may mean "blame", "guilt" or "fault", e.g., **Er schiebt immer die Schuld auf seinen Bruder**, "He always puts the blame on his brother". In the expression quoted in the text **schuld** is always spelt with a small letter.

2. **Sie haben recht**, "You're right". Note the idiomatic expressions **recht haben**, "to be right" and **unrecht haben**, "to be wrong".
3. **Es ist schade**, "It's a pity". Another useful expression to note. Compare **wie schade** in Lesson 18.
4. **Sie können Deutsch**, "You know German". Compare Lesson 47, Part II, §5.
5. **Ich wollte, ich hätte Ihre Sprachbegabung**, "I wish I had your gift for languages". The imperf. subj. is also used in wishes, as may sometimes be seen in English. Compare:

Wenn er nur hier wäre! If only he *were* here.

Gott sei Dank! Thank goodness! ("To God *be* thanks!")

Hätte er mir doch die Wahrheit gesagt! If only he had told me the truth!

Lektion 49

I. Teil

THEATER UND KINO

1. **Was Sie interessiert**, "which interests you". The relative pronoun **der, die, das** etc. (see Lesson 3, §21) must be replaced by **was**, an impersonal form, when referring to a numeral or indefinite pronoun (here: **etwas**). Compare:

Das erste, **was** ich tun muß . . ., The first thing that I must do . . .

Haben Sie alles, **was** Sie brauchen? Have you got everything (that) you need?

Was is also used when referring to the whole of a preceding sentence and after an adjective used as a neuter noun. Examples:

Sie wollte mir den Grund nicht sagen, **was** mich sehr betrübte,
She wouldn't tell me the reason, which made me very sad.

Das Schönste, **was** ich erlebt habe, The most beautiful thing
(that) I have experienced.

The student should note that although its English equivalent may be omitted, **was** must always be included in the German.

II. Teil

IM THEATER

1. **Karten vorzeigen!** "Show your tickets". See Lesson 30, §4.
2. **Wenn Sie welche wünschen**, "If you would like them". **Welcher** often has the force of "some", referring to a preceding noun. It is declined in exactly the same way as the interrogative pronoun (Lesson 4, §10). Compare:
Hat er englische Zigaretten? Ja, er hat welche, Has he any English cigarettes? Yes, he has some.
3. **Ich auch nicht**, "neither have I". Note this idiom and compare the following:

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Wir bleiben heute abend zu Hause. Ich auch. We're staying at home this evening. *So am I.*

Er ist nie im Kino gewesen. Sein Bruder auch nicht. He's never been to the cinema. *Neither has his brother.*

Ich habe ihn nicht gern. Ich auch nicht. I don't like him. *Neither do I.*

4. **Wie hervorragend sie gespielt haben!** "How wonderfully they acted!" Exclamations introduced by **wie** have the same word order as a subordinate clause.

Other ways of expressing an exclamation are with **welch ein(e)**, or **was für (ein)**, e.g.,

Welch ein Zufall! What a coincidence!

Was für ein Wetter! What weather!

Lektion 50

EINIGES ÜBER DIE DEUTSCHE LITERATUR

1. **Deren**, “of which”. See Supplementary Notes, *D*, to Lesson 7.
2. **Den Heldenepen** is in the dative case, being the indirect object of the verb **folgten**, “followed”. See Lesson 47, Part II, §8.
3. **Zogen** is the imperf. of **ziehen**, the literal meaning of which is “to pull (out)” as in:

Der Zahnarzt wird Ihnen den Zahn ziehen, The dentist will take your tooth out.

It has a number of other meanings, however, as will be seen from the following examples:

Es zieht hier, It is draughty here.

Sie sind aufs Land gezogen, They’ve gone to live in the country.

Er will nach Australien ziehen, He wants to go to Australia.

Wir ziehen Rosen in unserem Garten, We grow roses in our garden.

In the text, its meaning is “wandered”, “journeyed”, “travelled” or, simply, “went”.

4. **Von denen**, “of which”. See Supplementary Notes, *D*, to Lesson 7.
5. **Dessen**, “whose”. See Supplementary Notes, *D*, to Lesson 7.
6. **Ihm folgten viele andere**, “Many others followed him”. Compare §2 above.
7. **Von seinen Dramen seien sonst noch genannt**, “Of his dramas should also be mentioned: . . .” **Seien** is here used for the imperative, the literal meaning being “let them be”. The subjunctive is often used in this way in literary style.
8. **Ende das 19. Jahrhunderts**, “At the end of the 19th century.” Another idiomatic expression to note, there being no preposition or article before **Ende**, “end”. Compare the expression **von Anfang bis Ende**, “from beginning to end”, which occurs in Lesson 49, Part II.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF THE STRONG AND IRREGULAR WEAK VERBS

Rare forms are not included.

Compound verbs that are conjugated like their simple verbs are, as a rule, not included in this list.

Below the Infinitive are shown the irregular forms of the Present Indicative, usually the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing., and Imperative. Thus:

befehlen , to command	Infinitive
befiehlst, befiehlt;	2nd and 3rd persons singular, the other persons being regular
befiehl!	Imperative (familiar form).

Where any other forms of the Present Indicative are also irregular, these are given too. Thus:

dürfen	Infinitive
darf, darfst, darf	1st, 2nd and 3rd persons singular.

(No Imperative here.)

An asterisk (*) after the Past Participle shows that the verb generally requires the auxiliary **sein**.

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Imperfect† Indicative</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
backen , to bake bäckst, bäckt, (backst, backt)	buk (backte)	gebacken
befehlen , to command befiehlst, befiehlt; befiehl!	befahl	befohlen
beginnen , to begin	begann	begonnen
beißen , to bite	biß	gebissen
bergen , to save, shelter birgst, birgt; birg!	barg	geborgen
bersten , to burst birst (berstest), birst (berstet); birst!	barst	geborsten*
bewegen , to induce ¹	bewog	bewogen
biegen , to bend	bog	gebogen
bieten , to offer	bot	geboten

† 1st and 3rd pers. sing. See Lesson 11, §10.

¹ **bewegen**, "to move", is weak.

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Imperfect Indicative</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
binden , to bind	band	gebunden
bitten , to ask, beg	bat	gebeten
blasen , to blow	blies	geblasen
bläst, bläst		
bleiben , to remain	blieb	geblieben*
braten , to roast	briet	gebraten
brätst, brät		
brechen , to break	brach	gebrochen
brichst, bricht; brich!		
brennen , to burn	brannte	gebrannt
bringen , to bring	brachte	gebracht
denken , to think	dachte	gedacht
dreschen , to thrash	drosch (or drasch)	gedroschen
drisch(s)t, drischt; drisch!		
dringen , e.g. eindringen , to penetrate	drang	gedrungen*
dürfen , to be allowed to; may	durfte	gedurft or dürfen¹
darf, darfst, darf		
empfehlen , to recommend	empfahl	empfohlen
empfehlst, empfiehlt; empfehl!		
erschrecken , to be frightened ²	erschrak	erschrocken*
erschrickst, erschrickt; erschrick!		
essen , to eat	aß	gegessen
iss(es)t, ißt; iß!		
fahren , to drive, go (in a vehicle)	fuhr	gefahren*
fährst, fährt		
fallen , to fall	fiel	gefallen*
fällst, fällt		
fangen , to catch	fang	gefangen
fängst, fängt		
fechten , to fight; fence	focht	gefochten
fichtst, ficht; ficht!		
finden , to find	fand	gefunden
flechten , to braid, plait	flocht	geflochten
flichtst, flicht; flicht!		
fliegen , to fly	flog	geflogen*
fliehen , to flee	floh	geflohen*
fließen , to flow	floß	geflossen

¹ See note on p. 146.² erschrecken, "to frighten", is weak.

(Appendix A)

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Imperfect Indicative</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
fressen , to eat (of animals) frißt, frißt; friß!	fraß	gefressen
frieren , to freeze, feel cold	fror	gefroren
gären , to ferment	gor	gegoren
gebären , to bring forth, give birth gebierst, gebiert; gebier!	gebar	geboren
geben , to give gibst, gibt; gib!	gab	gegeben
gedeihen , to prosper	gedieh	gediehen*
gehen , to go, walk	ging	gegangen*
gelingen (impers.), to succeed	gelang	gelungen*
gelten , to be worth, valid giltst, gilt; gilt!	galt	gegolten
genesen , to recover	genas	genesen*
genießen , to enjoy	genoß	genossen
geschehen (impers.), to happen es geschieht	geschah	geschehen*
gewinnen , to win, gain	gewann	gewonnen
gießen , to pour	goß	gegossen
gleichen , to resemble, be like	glich	geglichen
gleiten , to glide	glitt	geglitten*
glimmen , to glimmer	glomm	geglommen
graben , to dig gräbst, gräbt	grub	gegraben
greifen , to seize, grip	griff	gegriffen
haben , to have hast, hat	hatte	gehabt
halten , to hold hältst, hält	hielt	gehalten
hängen , to hang (intr.) ¹	hing	gehangen
hauen , to hew, cut	hieb	gehauen
heben , to lift, heave	hob	gehoben
heißen , to be called, named	hieß	geheißen
helfen , to help hilfst, hilft; hilf!	half	geholfen
kennen , to know, be acquainted with	kannte	gekannt
klimmen , to climb	klomm	geklommen*
klingen , to sound, ring	klang	geklungen
kommen , to come	kam	gekommen*

¹ **hangen**, unmodified, is hardly used now; **hängen**, transitive, "to hang", is weak.

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Imperfect Indicative</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
können , to be able to; can kann, kannst, kann	konnte	gekonnt or können ¹
kriechen , to creep, crawl	kroch	gekrochen *
laden , to load ladest (lädest), ladet (lädt)	lud (ladete)	geladen
lassen , to let; make läßt, läßt	ließ	gelassen or lassen ¹
laufen , to run, (colloquial) walk läufst, läuft	lief	gelaufen *
leiden , to suffer	litt	gelitten
leihen , to lend	lieh	geliehen
lesen , to read liest, liest; lies!	las	gelesen
liegen , to lie (be situated)	lag	gelegen
lügen , to (tell a) lie	log	gelogen
mahlen , to grind	mahlte	gemahlen
meiden , to avoid, shun	mied	gemieden
messen , to measure mißt, mißt; miß!	maß	gemessen
mögen , to like to; may mag, magst, mag	mochte	gemocht or mögen ¹
müssen , to be obliged to, have to; must muß, muß, muß	mußte	gemußt or müssen ¹
nehmen , to take nimmst, nimmt; nimm!	nahm	genommen
nennen , to call, name	nannte	genannt
pfeifen , to whistle	pfiff	gepfiffen
preisen , to praise, extol	pries	gepriesen
quellen , to gush forth quillst, quillt; quill!	quoll	gequollen *
raten , to advise; guess rätst, rät	riet	geraten
reiben , to rub	rieb	gerieben
reißen , to tear	riß	gerissen
reiten , to ride	ritt	geritten *
rennen , to run	rannte	gerannt *
riechen , to smell	roch	gerochen
ringen , to wrestle; wring	rang	gerungen
rinnen , to run, to flow	rann	geronnen *
rufen , to call	rief	gerufen

¹ See Note on p. 146.

(Appendix A)

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Imperfect Indicative</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
saufen , to drink (of animals) säufst, säuft	soff	gesoffen
saugen , to suck	sog	gesogen
schaffen , to create	schuf	geschaffen
scheiden , to separate	schied	geschieden
scheinen , to seem; shine	schien	geschienen
schelten , to scold schiltst, schilt; schilt!	schalt	gescholten
schieben , to shove, to push	schob	geschoben
schießen , to shoot	schoß	geschossen
schlafen , to sleep schläfst, schläft	schief	geschlafen
schlagen , to strike, beat schlägst, schlägt	schlug	geschlagen
schleichen , to sneak, crawl	schlich	geschlichen*
schleifen , to sharpen	schliff	geschliffen
schließen , to shut	schloß	geschlossen
schlingen , to sling	schlang	geschlungen
schmelzen , ¹ to melt (intr.) schmilz(es)t, schmilzt; schmilz!	schmolz	geschmolzen*
schneiden , to cut	schnitt	geschnitten
schrecken , see erschrecken		
schreiben , to write	schrieb	geschrieben
schreien , to scream, cry	schrie	geschrie(e)n
schreiten , to step, to stride	schrift	geschritten*
schweigen , to be silent	schwie	geschwiegen
schwellen , to swell schwillst, schwillt; schwill!	schwoll	geschwollen*
schwimmen , to swim	schwamm	geschwommen*
schwinden , to diminish	schwand	geschwunden*
schwingen , to swing	schwang	geschwungen
schwören , to swear (oath)	schwur (or schwor)	geschworen
sehen , to see siehst, sieht; sieh!	sah	gesehen
sein , to be bin, bist, ist, sind, seid, sind; sei! seid! seien Sie!	war	gewesen*
senden , to send	sandte²	gesandt²
singen , to sing	sang	gesungen

¹ With transitive meaning the weak form is more correct.

² Also sendete, gesendet.

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Imperfect Indicative</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
sinken , to sink	sank	gesunken*
sinnen , to think, muse	sann	gesonnen
sitzen , to sit	saß	gesessen
sollen , to be (said) to; shall soll, sollst, soll	sollte	gesollt or sollen¹
spinnen , to spin	spann	gesponnen
sprechen , to speak sprichst, spricht; sprich!	sprach	gesprochen
sprießen , to sprout, bud	sproß	gesprossen*
springen , to spring, leap	sprang	gesprungen*
stechen , to sting, prick stichst, sticht; stich!	stach	gestochen
stecken , to stick, be fixed	stak, steckte	gesteckt
stehen , to stand	stand	gestanden
stehlen , to steal stiehlst, stiehlt; stieh!	stahl	gestohlen
steigen , to mount, climb; rise	stieg	gestigen*
sterben , to die stirbst, stirbt; stirb!	starb	gestorben*
stoßen , to push stößt, stößt	stieß	gestoßen
streichen , to stroke; cancel	strich	gestrichen
streiten , to dispute, quarrel	stritt	gestritten
tragen , to carry, to wear trägst, trägt	trug	getragen
treffen , to hit; meet triffst, trifft; triff!	traf	getroffen
treiben , to drive, push	trieb	getrieben
treten (intr.), to tread; step trittst; tritt; tritt!	trat	getreten*
trinken , to drink	trank	getrunken
trügen , ² to deceive	trog²	getrogen²
tun , to do, make tust, tut; tu(e)!	tat	getan
verderben , to spoil, damage verdirbst, verdirbt; verdirb!	verdarb	verdorben
verdrießen , to vex	verdroß	verdrossen
vergessen , to forget vergißt, vergißt; vergiß!	vergaß	vergessen
verlieren , to lose	verlor	verloren
verzeihen , to forgive, excuse	verzieh	verziehen

¹ See Note on p. 146.² usually **betrügen, betrog, betrogen**.

(Appendix A)

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Imperfect Indicative</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
wachsen , to grow wächst, wächst	wuchs	gewachsen
wägen , to weigh (usually wiegen)	wog	gewogen
waschen , to wash wäsch(s)t , wäscht	wusch	gewaschen
weichen , to yield, retreat	wich	gewichen*
weisen , to show	wies	gewiesen
wenden , to turn	wandte ¹	gewandt ¹
werben , to woo; recruit; advertise wirbst, wirbt; wirb!	warb	geworben
werden , to become wirst, wird; werde!	wurde	geworden* or worden ²
werfen , to throw wirfst, wirft; wirf!	warf	geworfen
wiegen , to weigh (trans. and intrans.)	wog	gewogen
winden , to wind	wand	gewunden
wissen , to know weiß, weißt, weiß; wisse!	wußte	gewußt
wollen , to wish, want to; will will, willst, will	wollte	gewollt or wollen ³
ziehen , to draw, pull	zog	gezogen
zwingen , to compel, force	zwang	gezwungen

¹ Also **wendete**, **gewendet**.

² See Lesson 18, §4.

³ *Note.* The forms **gedurft**, **gekonnt**, **gelassen**, **gemocht**, **gemußt**, **gesollt**, **gewollt** are those used for the past participles of the verbs concerned when there is no other verb in the infinitive dependent on them. Used in conjunction with a dependent infinitive the past participles have the forms **dürfen**, **können**, **lassen**, **mögen**, **müssen**, **sollen**, **wollen** respectively.

Examples:

Warum bist du nicht mitgegangen? Why didn't you go (with)?

Ich habe nicht gewollt, I did not want to.

Ich habe nicht gedurft, I was not allowed to.

Ich habe nicht gekonnt, I was not able to.

But:

Ich habe nicht mitgehen wollen, I did not want to go (with).

Ich habe nicht mitgehen dürfen, I was not allowed to go (with).

Ich habe nicht mitgehen können, I was not able to go (with).

APPENDIX B

WORD ORDER

The main points of the order of words in a German sentence are summarised below for reference purposes.

(a) **Position of the finite verb**

1. In a main clause which is neither a question nor a command the finite verb occupies *the second position*.

The first position may be occupied by the subject of the sentence, as in:

Wir **lernen** Deutsch, We are learning German.

Mein Bruder und ich **lernen** Deutsch, My brother and I are learning German.

Alternatively, the first position may be occupied by some word, words, phrase or clause other than the subject. In such a case the verb still occupies the second position and the subject follows it. This is known as *inverted word order*. Examples:

Heute **lernen** wir Deutsch, Today we are learning German.

Heute morgen **lernen** wir Deutsch, This morning we are learning German.

In der Schule **lernen** wir Deutsch, In school we are learning German.

Weil wir die Sprache gern haben, **lernen** wir Deutsch, Because we like the language, we are learning German.

Occasionally, when a complete subordinate clause precedes the main clause, as in our last example, the adverb **so** or **dann** is used to sum up the first clause, as it were. This has no effect on the word order, however, and neither do the words **ja**, "yes", or **nein**, "no", e.g.:

Lernen Sie Deutsch? Ja, ich **lerne** Deutsch, Are you learning German? Yes, I am learning German.

Weil wir die Sprache gern haben, **so lernen** wir Deutsch, Because we like the language, we are learning German.

The co-ordinating conjunctions **und**, "and", **oder**, "or", **aber**, "but", **sondern**, "but", **denn**, "for", have no effect on the word order, e.g.:

Sie **lernen** Französisch und wir **lernen** Deutsch, They are learning French and we are learning German.

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2. In a direct question which has an interrogative word first, the finite verb occupies the second position, as in §1 above. Examples:

Wohin gehen Sie? Where are you going?

Wer ist der Mann dort drüben? Who is the man over there?

In a direct question which has no interrogative word first and in a direct command, the finite verb comes first, e.g.:

Gehen Sie zum Postamt? Are you going to the post office?

Lernen Sie Deutsch? Are you learning German?

Schließ die Tür! Shut the door.

Komm her! Come here.

In a dependent clause, the finite verb comes *at the end of the clause*. Examples:

Wir waren jung, als wir Deutsch lernten, We were young when we learnt German.

Die deutsche Sprache, die wir jetzt lernen, ist sehr schön, The German language, which we are now learning, is very beautiful.

Er fragte ihn, warum er Deutsch lerne, He asked him why he was learning German.

Er fragte uns, ob wir Deutsch lernten, He asked us whether we were learning German.

Wir sagten ihm, daß wir in der Schule Deutsch gelernt hätten, We told him that we had learnt German at school.

Er sagte uns, daß er Deutsch lernen wollte, He told us that he wanted to learn German.

See also Supplementary Notes, Lesson 33, B.

(b) Position of the non-finite forms of a verb (i.e., the infinitive and the past participle).

1. In a main clause of any type, whether direct question, statement or command, the infinitive and past participle occupy the final position. Examples:

Wir wollen Deutsch lernen, We want to learn German.

Wir haben Deutsch gelernt, We have learnt German.

Wollen Sie Deutsch lernen oder haben Sie es schon gelernt?

Do you want to learn German or have you already learnt it?

Langsam fahren! Drive slowly.

2. In a dependent clause, indirect question, etc., the infinitive and past participle occupy the next to last position. (The last position is, of course, occupied by the finite verb as explained in (a) 3, above.) Examples:

Ich werde ihn Deutsch lehren, wenn er lernen will, I will teach him German, if he wishes to learn.

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Er sagt, daß er Deutsch **gelernt** hat, He says that he has learnt German.

Fragen Sie ihn, ob er Deutsch **gelernt** hat, Ask him if he has learnt German.

Fragen Sie ihn, warum er Deutsch **lernen** will, Ask him why he wants to learn German.

3. If an infinitive and a participle occur together, then *the participle precedes the infinitive*, e.g.:

Er wird bald Deutsch **gelernt** haben, He will soon have learnt German.

Wenn er von Deutschland zurückkommt, wird er Deutsch **gelernt** haben, When he comes back from Germany, he will have learnt German.

Fragen Sie ihn, ob er Deutsch **gelernt** haben wird, wenn er von Deutschland zurückkommt, Ask him if he will have learnt German when he comes back from Germany.

(Note: Obviously, a participle used as an adjective occupies the same position as any other adjective, e.g., das **geschlossene** Fenster, "the closed window".)

(c) Position of the adverb

The position of the adverb in a German sentence is not subject to such rigid rules as those given above for the verb. The following remarks are intended only for the student's general guidance:

1. Adverbs and adverbial expressions of *time* usually precede the object of a sentence, if this is a noun; any other adverbs or adverbial expressions usually follow the object. Examples:

Ich fand **gestern** zwei Mark **auf der Straße**, I found two marks in the street yesterday.

Er traf **voriges Jahr** meinen Bruder **in Hamburg**, He met my brother in Hamburg last year.

Er kennt Berlin **gut**, He knows Berlin well.

2. If the object of the sentence consists of a pronoun, however, then this usually precedes all adverbial expressions, e.g.,

Ich fand es **gestern** **auf der Straße**, I found it in the street yesterday.

Er traf ihn **voriges Jahr** **in Hamburg**, He met him in Hamburg last year.

3. When several adverbial expressions of a different nature occur together, *time* precedes *manner*, and *place* comes last, e.g.:

Ich fand es **gestern** **unerwartet** **auf der Straße**, I found it unexpectedly in the street yesterday.

Er fährt **morgen** **mit dem Zug** **nach Hamburg**, He is going to Hamburg by train tomorrow.

(Appendix B)

(d) Position of direct and indirect objects

An indirect noun object precedes a direct noun object but if both objects are pronouns, the accusative normally precedes the dative, e.g.:

Ich gab **dem Jungen ein Buch**, I gave the boy a book.

But:

Ich gab **es ihm**, I gave it to him.

The student will occasionally find that the dative pronoun precedes the accusative pronoun for considerations of euphony.

Compare: Geben Sie **mir ihn**, mein Vater, (Körner).

When nouns and pronouns occur together, the pronoun precedes the noun, regardless of case, e.g.:

Ich gab **es dem Jungen**, I gave it to the boy.

Ich gab **ihm das Buch**, I gave him the book.

(e) Position of the predicative adjective

The predicative adjective comes at the end of the clause. Examples:

Dieses Zimmer ist heute recht **warm**, This room is quite warm today.

Er wird jeden Tag **älter**, He is getting older every day.

Ich trinke den Kaffee gern **süß**, I like my coffee sweet.

(f) Position of nicht

Nicht normally follows the object of a finite verb, but precedes any past participle, infinitive, separable prefix, predicative adjective or adverb. It precedes any word it negatives except the finite verb. Examples:

Ich kaufte das Gemälde **nicht**, I did not buy the painting.

Er hat mir das Buch **nicht** gegeben, He did not give me the book.

Wir gehen noch **nicht** aus, We're not going out yet.

Dieses Zimmer ist heute **nicht** warm, This room is not warm today.

Nicht jeder kann sich das leisten, Not everyone can afford that.

Sie hat es **nicht** gut gemacht, She did not do it well.